REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.624.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs. 6
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 59	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,047 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876, at 6 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palas P int, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked for tnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, JASK BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Mundvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Baker, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 9 A.M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veraval. | Pore Bunder.
Mangalore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

Agent.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY, No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.

Owner.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, Khoja Molla.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th September 1876.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTION of ROAD WORK in the Northern Konkan.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Tanna.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 15th September 1876.

NOTICE.

THOMAS BROMSALL BASSANO, Esq., (DECEASED.)

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the ESTATE of THOMAS BROMSALL BASSANO, formerly of Tellicherry, Malabar, in the East Indies, but late of Havre, in France, Gentleman, deceased, who died at No 36 Rue Just Viel, Havre aforesaid, on the 9th day of February 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 2nd September 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of October 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims (if any) against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to ANNIE FRANCES BASSANO and THOMAS SCOTT, the Executrix and Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate are having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of September 1876.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,736	450	G. J. Bibbet	2nd—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	2,932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1,482	250	R. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,884	450	D. Reynold-on	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2,933	450	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,723 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any case of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	2nd Sept.	25th Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TENACRIA	2107	424	.....	23th Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE " 11th October.
" TRENTHAM HALL " 21st October.
" BRANKSOME HALL to follow.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line. They present a splendid opportunity to INTENDING PASSENGERS.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured goods, twist, &c., &c.

100 bolts sail canvass, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
14 kegs brass nails.
25 drums printing ink.
3 cases low colour checks.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property in Old Town at Lohar Chawl by order of the Mortgagees Dhoolhur Trimbuck Nensey and Yeshwant Wishnoo Nensey, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors I. Rooman Crustanjee Kakaday.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of Government land also Free hold and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 204 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, an out of which the ground 146/8 square yards belongs to the Government and 60 square yards of the Free-hold Pension and Tax which the said land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1168, standing on the name of the said Luxmoon Crustanjee Kakaday, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Old Town at northern side of Lohar Chawl, New Lane Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee were formerly and are now in the occupation of Anunt Ramchunder, Muchunder Raghoonathjee, Gunness Dajee Sohnnay, and other tenants which the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, standing on the name of the said Luxmoon Crustanjee Kakaday, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the passage on or towards the west by a passage half belonging to adjoining house of Gopall Shamjee Nensy, on or towards the north by the property of the late Trimbuck Raghoba, and on or towards the south by the said Lohar Chawl, New Lane Street. Terms 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 28th September 1876.

NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, (the owners of the premises) and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable piece of land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows :—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the ground and it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with he Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of pass ges.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a RESOLUTION PASSED at the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on SATURDAY last, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE per share will be PAID on and after the 3rd proximo to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th September 1876 on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATE.

Holders of Quarter Shares will receive a proportionate Dividend on presenting their receipts, but Shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present Four Quarter Share Receipts in order that a Certificate for One Share may be issued. Those Shareholders who have not yet exchanged old Certificate forms for new are requested to do so, as Dividend will be payable to holders of new Share Certificates only.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31th June 1876, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September 1876

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1876.

2. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Dyall Ruttonsey who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ જેવાભાઈની કું.

i. e. KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th September 1876.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th September to 2nd October 1876, (both days inclusive.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*

"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, Visitor, of Calcutta.*

"ALL THESE PLEADS MUST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles, which can be readily sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, HENNIKER & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS. Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents :—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.; Bombay, Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co; Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.; Colombo, Messrs. George Wall & Co.; China and Japan, Messrs. George Smith & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH SEPT.

STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with the Comedietta, CHRISTMAS BOXES.

And conclude with the favourite Burlesque by H. J. Byron, FRA DIAVOLO!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re, 1.

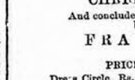
PIT EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CITY OF BALTIMORE

will Sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.



THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The last in 24 days, including all stoppages.
The 2nd " 25 " " "
The 3rd " 25 " " "
The 4th " 24 " " "

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well Ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZERBINO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

THE NEW EXCHANGE CALCULATOR, at rates progressing by 1-32 of a penny from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

Price Rs. 10; by Post, Rs. 10-12.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

GAME BY HAWKEYE

NOW READY.

Plain Copies	Rs. 3
Do. with Portrait of the Author	,, 4
Postage	As. 5

ADDRESS :—

Editor "South of India Observer," Ootacamund;

or

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

W. J. ESSAI, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, direct importation.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by W. J. ESSAI.

BASS'S BEER, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.

BASS'S BEER, Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE QUEEN FIR AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CUTTER. Apply immediately, with Testimonials, to KHURSEDJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 144, Bazaar Gate. PORTUGUESE, preferred.

THE PILOTS' CASE—D. Jolley and others vs. The Secretary of State for India. A Verbatim Report with Judgment sold at the Caxton Press. Price 1 Rupee

MRS. CROWLEY, LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE and MIDWIFE, has REMOVED to 30, Trinity Church Street, New Sonapore.

FOR SALE, a second hand 4lb. CARRE'S AMMONIA ICE MACHINE, very little used. ROGERS & Co., Chemists & General Agents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a PICK UP GAME at Cricket TO-DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock. Members of the Eleven are particularly desired to attend.

WANTED, a light TWO or FOUR WHEELED CARRIAGE, of any description, (bar Shigrams and Hearses). Price about Rs. 500. Apply to "A. D. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, an English set of double HARNESS, Silver Mounted, almost new, Rs. 160. A DINNER SET for 12, complete, Green and Gold, Rs. 110. A Second hand double-barrelled, 12-Bore RIFLE by Boss, Box and Implements complete, Rs. 150. Apply "F. T.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—Just arrived per Steamer BANGALORE :—

TOKAY	VINTAGE 1865 Superior	Rs. 17 per dozen.
HERMITAGE	,, ,,	
CHASSELAS	,, ,,	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

11th September 1876.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on FRIDAY next, the 29th inst., "THE FEAST of ST. MICHAEL and ALL ANGELS" in St. Thomas' Cathedral. Service will commence at 6 P.M. The SERMON will be PREACHED by the RT. REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY. The balance of the Offertory, after defraying expenses, will be devoted to the Choir Endowment Fund.

Copies of the Festival Music can be purchased at the S. P. C. K. Depository, Meadow Street, Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Fort Establishment, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. Price 4 Annas each.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA, from MONDAY next, the 25th instant. A deposit of Rupees (100) One Hundred per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th proximo.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

F. W. STEVENS, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTO JEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEERO SHAW & Co exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES. PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES. PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH. PHARMACOPÆIAL PREPARATIONS OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH. MEDICINE CHESTS. INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Superb Articles Suitable for Presentation

IN CHOICE FANCY WOODS, BEST ORMOLU WORK, ALGERIAN ONYX, &c.,

AS

WEDDING & BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, &c.

SOLD BY

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

Albums.

For Holding Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank Leaves for Views, Groups, &c. Best quality Books, Morocco covered, lined with Moire Antique Silk; the side consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx stone with rich gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 80.

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE.

This New Balance indicates the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or imitation deadgold work. Height inches; width, 4 inches Cash... Rs. 16

THE ALEXANDROVNA ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTER.

In this pattern, on touching a spring, the Envelope Case lifts up from the stand and discloses compartments for Wafers, Stamps, &c., with Gilt-top Inkbottle and Ebony Pen-tray.

1. In French Morocco, with Gilt ornamentation..... Rs. 22
2. In Turkey Morocco, with Gilt lines..... ,, 32

INKSTANDS (Ormolu Gold).

Beehive Pattern Inkstand. In the shape of a beehive, richly gilt, set with four onyx Bees ..... Rs. 32

HANDSOME FOLDING FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet sizes, in rich solid Ormolu work, thickly gilt.

For Four Oval Cartes, with pierced and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic, in gilt corded sitting... ,, 68

For Seven Oval Miniatures, Vase-shaped on Algerian Onyx stand, opening in the form of a fan ..... ,, 65

Tete-a-Tete Tea Service.

In Rich Porcelain. Rs. 30 per set.

Consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers. Forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

Hot Tiffin Dish or Hot Breakfast Tray

With Receptacle for Hot Water.

In super or Vitrified White Stone Ware. Length 18 inches, width 11 inches, height 7 inches Price, Rs. 15. An elegant and most serviceable article; it promises to become a general favorite amongst all those who care to have their Tiffin or Breakfast served up in a compact manner and perfectly hot.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes Scent Bottles, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Stands, Binoculars, Compendium Games, Sewing Machines, Ornamental Vases, &c.

Electro-plated Ware.

Of the Best Quality and Latest Design.

Army and Navy Cups.
Beef-tea Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfas Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Bed and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks
Bread Baskets.
Bread Platte s.
Bread Knives.
Butter Pots
Butter Knives.
Candle-sticks, Chamber.
Carvers, Meat.
Carvers, Fish.
Chop or Steak Dishes.
Claret Jugs.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet frames.
Cump Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)
Cellarets.
"Clifton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Cover.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Frames.
Drum Flasks.
Decanters, "Clifton" Club.
Dishes, "United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Boilers.
Egg and Toast Stands.
Fish Carvers.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Fountains, Perpetual.
Goblets.
Ice Hammers.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Pails and Jugs.
Inkstands.
Knife-rests.
Luncheon & Breakfast Frames.
Mustard Pots.
Meat Skewers.
Milk Jugs.
Muffin Dishes.
Mutineers.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Oil & Vinegar Frames.
Pickle Forks.
Pickle Frames.
Peg Measures.
Salvers & Waiters.
Sardine Boxes.
Salt Cellars.
Side Dishes.
Sugar Tongs.
Sconces.
Spoons & Forks.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Pots
Toast Racks & Egg Stands
Vegetable Dishes.
Wine Trays.
Wine Coolers.
Wine & Biscuit Trays.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

FANCY ANGOLA SUITS	(large selection).....	Rs.	20
BLUE SERGE	Do. (yarn dyed.....)	,,	25
CRICKETING	Do. (Saxony flannel).....	,,	25
SLEEPING	Do. (silk and wool flannel)	,,	14
TROUSERS	(fancy angola and doeskin)	,,	10
RIDING	Do. (Bedford cord and saddle tweeds)...	,,	20

A large variety of Fancy Coatings, in Newest Designs, Meltons in all Shades, Angolas, Shirtings, Flannels.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

Patterns and directions for self measurement forwarded on application.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stone Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL and Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.

CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali :—KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH SEPT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened very firm, probable sales 12,000 bales, but at the close the business was estimated at 14 000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Prices are still unaltered, and it seems pretty evident, as we pointed out a few days ago, that until some decided improvement takes place in the demand for Piece Goods, no material advance is likely to be established. Yesterday's Manchester Market was steady at unchanged quotations, which is favourable so far as it goes, but it will require something stronger to move Cotton unless the American advices assume a different tone.

Monday's telegrams from New York still quote Mid.Uplands on the spot at 11¼ cents, and December shipment has receded to the same figure, a decline from Saturday of 3-16 cent. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Three days' Receipts.....	74 000	27,000	21.000
Total since 1st September	159,000	132,460	116,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind.

Consols are still quoted at 96¾. French Rentes at 106¾. A further withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England is reported.

Bar Silver in London Reuter quotes at 52½d. per oz. and we have not heard of any private intelligence to the contrary. The biddings for Council drafts take place in London to-day and pending news as to the result

STERLING EXCHANGE is quiet and unchanged. No business of any importance has been done to-day and rates are the same as they closed yesterday. From China telegrams continue to report a rapid decline, the last quotation from Hongkong for 6 months' sight Bank Bills in London being 3s. 10¼d. per dollar.

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight..	1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits	3 "	.....1s. 8 5/16d	"
Documents	3 "	.....1s. 8 5/16 to 3d.	"

On Calcutta business has been done to-day in demand. Bank paper at 1 16d. premium; for 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is 9-16d. per cent. discount.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER the most complete stagnation prevails and values are quite nominal.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet. Very few transactions are reported and values are generally unaltered.

COTTON is very firm and purchases continue to be made at comparatively full prices by the local mills, but there is nothing doing for export. Reports are current of purchases of New Crop for forward delivery: Ginned Broach at Rs. 200, and Akote at Rs. 185 per candy full pressed, but these require confirmation.

FREIGHTS show no special change. Steamers on the berth are picking up any little cargo offering at £1-12-6 to £1-13-9, but it is slow work and prospects in the immediate future do not favour higher rates.

PIECE GOODS occupy the same dull position. Up-country demands are small, and notwithstanding increased willingness to sell on the part of importers, clearances are limited to a very small compass.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	110
40,000	200	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
80,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	712½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	625
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	80	all	8p.ct	Hong & Shanghai Bank	338
			5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37,220	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India.	107 xd.
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra S. & W. Co....	1,730
250	250	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
530	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2 545
200,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	78
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1 800
9	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Bombay United	1,155 xd.
3,800	125	all	10 p.ct	Broach Mills	145
80	1,000	all	...	Bulakadas S. & W. Co....	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W Co.	1,080
2 50	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
300	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,120
1,500	1,25	all	90 p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co.....	1,2 0
1,400	1,000	all	5 p.c	Great Eastern	1, 95
2,500	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.	275
827	1,000	all	10 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,200
776	1,000	750	...	Hyderabad S. & W. Co....	1,040
75	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,190
750	100	all	9 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,030
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muroojee S. & W. Co	1,000
1	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
492	1000	all	5 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,185
31,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	25
1,20	500	all	...	Mandvis S. & W. Co	410
2,5	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,230
1, 46	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,300 xd
8,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co....	835
950	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	940
160	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	930
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.....	405
1,0	625	all	8 p.c.	Oriental	805
6	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,210
1,0	1,000	all	...	Ramsey S. & W. Co.....	985
650	1,000	all	50 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning ..	1,020 xd.
500	1,000	25	125 p.c	Do. do 1/4 share	200
500	1,000	all	...	Sholap re S. & W. Co .	1,000
50	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	700

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	277
	£20	103-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
	£20	68- 7-6	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21-12-1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196-5-15	do.	Do. New Shares.....	236

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,155
7,50	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,76	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	460
4,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	16 p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	44 pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
630	1,000	all	80 p.c	Bombay Saw Mills Co..	700
800	500	300	26 p.c	Banding & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
1,250	200	100	7½ p.c.	Malcar Company, Ld	70
1,000	500	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	27
1,200	500	all	8 p ct	Treacher & Co.	410
1,000	250	all	6 o ct	Vicgas Patent Slip Co' ..	38

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 23rd September, 1876.

Open, 430¼ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	38,067	0	0
Merchandize	28,857	0	0
Others.....	49	0	0
Telegraph.....	365	0	0
Total Rs.....	67,338	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.

Coaching	34,147	0	0
Merchandize	22,781	0	0
Other receipts	152	0	0
Telegraph	543	0	0
Total Rs.....	57,623	0	0
Increase Rs.....	9,715	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dawdney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (August 27th), via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—1,611 packages piece goods, 120 cases liquor, 2 cases tobacco, 7 casks point, 30 cases stout, 35 bales twist, 10 bundles iron 208 kegs nails, 50 kegs lead ore, 6434 bundles and 22,707 bars iron, 579 cases soap, 15 packages glass ware, 2,643 bundles hoops, 21 casks bottles, 51 casks beer, 2 packages earthenware, 275 barrels copperas, 150 casks sulphur, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE HALL LINE s. s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,466 tons, Captain T. Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (September 1st) via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—356 casks beer, 44 bales twist, 254 packages piece goods 5,847 plates spelter, 3,853 bundles and 1448 bars iron, 244 cases soap, 100 boxes tinplates, 50 barrels sulphur, 410 bundles hoops, 12 bales wall paper, 348 kegs nails, 40 casks fire clay, 10 cases stout, 729 tons coals, 5 cases earthenware, 160 kegs shot, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. &. A. Graham and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain W. Barrett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (August 31st), via the Suez Canal with the English Mails, and the following cargo :—1 882 packages piece goods, 89 bales twist, 19 cases paint 18 cases champagne, 131 packages wine, 45 cases stores, 31 cases soap, 3 cases boots, 10 casks whitings, 39, packages beer, 1,018 packages and 6 719 bars iron, 21 cases stationery, 20 cases collier oil, 50 cases brandy, 6,166 casks spelter, 80 cases tinplates, 150 cases gin, 3 boxes gold leaves, 95 bundles steel, 150 cases gin, 250 cases old tan, 100 cases brass, 50 cases turpentine, 10 boxes matches, 27 boxes specie, 17 packages gum, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Zerbino (s)	Dewdwny	Liverpool, Aug 27.
	Hydaspes (s)	Barrett	Southampton, Aug 31.

The Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool, was entered out or loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
22	Rosedhu	Fleming	Liverpool. June 24.
	Jacques Forestier ...	Marcombe ...	Bourbon. Sept 21.
23	D. J Devonshire(s).	Whittle	——, Aug. 15.
	Pallinbah	Minus	——, June 13.
	Carswitch	Lungley	Port Blair.
	Natur-list	Nelson	B in Furnace, May 25.
	Eugenie	Lazarini	Bourbon, Aug 10.
	Myooles	Besnard	Madras, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
22	Glenroy (s)	.....	.....
	Blythwood	Whittle	.....
23	Himalaya (s)	.....	.....
	Madras(s).....	.....	.....
	Edward Percy.....	.....	.....
	C rolanus	.....	.....
	Indian Merchant ...	.....	.....
	Durar	.....	.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 6 Teredo. S Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Aug. 21 Dalhousie, I G S., Elton, from Perim.
21 Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
26 Fanmure, ship, Downie, from Newcastle.
26 Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard, from Cardiff.
28 Mandalo P G, boat, Bastos, from Lisbon.
Sept. 8 Pembroke, s, James, from Cardiff.
9 Djafferis, s, Mansoor, from Berbera.
13 Mosaro, ss, Wallace, from Greenock.
13 Irrawaddy, ss, Gowrin, from Shanghai.
13 Tanjore ss, Hall, from Venice.
13 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Southampton.
13 Bernina, ss, Allem, from Spez.
14 Renown, ss, Smith, from Bombay.
14 Irrawaddy, ss, Polson, from Ras-goon.
15 Trinacria, ss, Hutchison, from Bombay.
15 Harald Harfagar, ss, Helberg, from Cardiff.
16 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.
16 Clive, ss, French, from Kurrachee.
16 Japara, ss, Vangever, from London.
17 Zeal, ss, Priest, from Pondicherry.
17 Japara, ss, Vangever, from Sea.
17 Chybassa, ss, Cosen, from Calcutta.
18 Fernflower, ss, Van Burgen, from Jeddah.
19 Glamis Castle, ss, Dickie, from Japan.
19 Danae, ss, Sinclair, from Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13 Tanjore, ss, Hall, to Bombay.
13 Nizam, ss, Barlow to Calcutta.
14 Mosaro, ss, Wallace, to Sydney.
14 Irrawaddy, ss, Gowrin, to Marseilles.
14 Bernina, ss, Allem, to Colombo.
14 Renown, ss, Smith, to Antwerp.
15 Djafferis, ss, Mansoor, to Berbera.
15 Irrawaddy, ss, Polson, to London.
15 Trinacria, ss, Hutchison, to Liverpool
16 Mindello, P G boat, Bastos, to Mozambique.
16 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.
16 Clive, ss, French, to Liverpool.
17 Japara, ss, Vangever, to Batavia.
18 Pembroke, ss, James, to Kurrachee.
19 Zeal, ss, Priest, to Marseilles.
19 Chybassa, ss, Cosen, to London.
19 Fanmure, ship, Downie, to Calcutta.
19 Fernflower, ss, Van Burgen, to Rangoon.
19 Glamis Castle, ss, Dickie, to Newyork.
20 Danae, ss, Sinclair, to Porteaid P O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Dalhousie, I G. S. Elton, from Perim.
Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
Stratton Audley, ship Pickard, from Cardiff.
Harald Harfagar, ss, Helberg, from Cardiff.
Japara, ss, Vangever, from Sea.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s, 720 bundles nail rod iron Lookmanjee Ebramjee 476 bundles nail rod iron. Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 250 bundles bar iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Scio s—1 cask raisin and 3 crates buckets, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

Merse, 10 cases paper, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 25 Kegs red ochre and 12 casks paint, Abdoolhoosen Heptoola and Co.

Benevis, 236 casks beer, Jamajee M. Mulla; 30 cases can cologne, Volkart Brothers.

Timor s—10 cases steam wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Sir John Lawrence—19 cases wine Remington and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—185 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—50 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thavar and Co; 161 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee and Vussonjee Dewchund; 26 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales wool, Motes Jaithnee; 31 bales cotton, Lallje Ursotum; 148 bales cotton, Triumjee Muljee and Co; 49 bales cotton, Vussonjee Manock; 200 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 108 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 101 bales wool, Vowjee Nurse; 6 bales wool, Nurse Khuttow; 80 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co; 15 cwts cotton seed, Essack Joo ub; 125 cwts coir yarn, Ebram Hajee Hasum; 250 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 25 bags coffee Tyebjee and Co; 1,192 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, E Spiner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—200 bales cotton, Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spiner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—15 bundles silk, Hajee Janoo Abedeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—25 cwts Sandalwood, S N Tulatee; 6 cases shirting, Cassum Dhimjee; 20 cases sharkfins, Rowjee Carjee; 30 cases sharkfins, Hajee Essa; 15 bales twist, Mahamedbhoy Amroodin; 11 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Meerallybhoy Dhamsi; 49 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 35 bales twist, Curseejee Bomonjee and Co; 20 bales twist, Ghellabhoy Moolchund; 48 bales twist, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 73 pieces E, teeth, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 10 cases sharkfins Veerjee Nanjee

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 875
Temperature of the Air	81 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76 8
Dew Point	74 9
Relative Humidity of Air	801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudes=8).	4 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85 6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9 30 a. m.)	77 2
General Direction of wind.....WNW, NW, NNE, NE, NW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	171
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches
Total fall during the month	4 71 "
" " " year	50·04 "

HIGH COURT.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit.

497-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Fisher Punnett vs Jamsetjee Bazonjee and another.

484-76—A Framjee—M A de Souza Bilerimino vs Khutree Aba Hajee Jacob and another.

LONG CAUSE.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Janardhun and Ghundhibhoy and others—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and ASSESSORS) At 3 O'clock P.M.

For Judgment.

In the Matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870.

R V Hearn—And in the Matter of Government—And Rev Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and G—For Claimant.

R V Hearn—And in the Matter of Government—And Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell—For Claimant.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhuujee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Proudfoot, Lieut, Bombay 9th Regt N I on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I on leave, from Baroda.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Sawyer, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Robinson, Lieut, Bengal 14th Regt, from leave, from England.
Hinde, Lieut, Bombay 1st Grenadiers N I, on leave, from Poona.
Robinson, Capt, Bengal 85th Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 27.

Proudfoot, Lieut, Bombay 9th Regt, N I, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Mhow.
Sawyer, Lieut. Bengal 86th Corps, on duty, to Lucknow.
Robinson, Lieut Bengal 14th Regt, from leave, to Sitapur.
Robinson, Lieut, Bengal 85th Regt, from leave, to Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 23rd September 1876.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L. McIver, of the Madras Civil Service, Asst Comr in British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the pow r conferred by Sect 3 of the Scheduled Dist Act, 1874, the Lt-Governor of the N W Provinces is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor Genl in Council, to declare that so much of each enactment mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, as is in force in those parts of the N W Provinces which are not included in any Scheduled Dist, is in force like wise in the Tarai Dist.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Governor Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mons. LeRoy as Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

With reference to Notification No 1224G, dated 1st Sept 1876, Mr A Mackenzie, Offg Mag and Collr of Moorshedabad, is appointed to the temporary charge of the office of Agent to the Governor Genl at Moorshedabad in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of receiving charge until relieved by Capt W J W Muir.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of G G O No 215 of 1876, it is hereby notified that the ninth grade in the Dept of Military Accounts will consist of seven Asst Mily Accountants, instead of six, as given in that order.

Lt Col Rowley Sale Hill, Bl Infy, is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet, from the 29th Aug 1876, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, clause c, paragraph 13, subject to H M's approval.

With reference to H m Dept Notification No 524, dated the 13th Sept 1876, the services of Apothecary J N White, Subordinate Medl Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Surgn George Hutchenson, m p Medl Dept, Gar ison Surgn, Chunar, has been al owed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years under note I of Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Sergt William McSev-ney, late 1st Batn, 14th Foot, an outpensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw Rs 28 per mensem or one shilling and eight pence per diem in India, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay, chargeable to Imperial revenue,

Maj William Donnelly Palmer, Bl S C, Wing Officer, 10th Regt of N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, seven days, on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868.

Supernumerary Surgn Maj Henry Seymour Smith, m p, Medl Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns-Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

With reference to G G O No 736 of 1876, Hony Capt and Dpty Commissary E Quin, Ordnance Commissariat Dept, has been granted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India a special pension of Rs 300 per mensem, in lieu of that previously notified.

Capt Thomas Francis Stilwell, Bl S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

First Class Assistant Apothecary S Saxon, Subordinate Medl Dept, is granted an extension of leave to the 17th Dec, 1875, the date on which he returned to India from the furlough to Europe granted him by G G O No 166 of 1874.

Capt Herbert Henry Pat rson Cowper, Genl List, Cavy, Mily Accountant 2nd class, 2nd grade, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for twenty months under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Garrison Instructions Staff—Lt G Henry, Asst Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Capt C H Walsh, who resigns, 15th Oct 1876. Capt H Gunter, 73rd Foot, to be Asst Garrison Instructor, vice Capt G Firebrace, who resigns, 25th Sept 1876.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified that the furlough pay of all Officers who elected the furlough rules of 1858 before the 1st July 1871, till the future be issued at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings the rupee.

This order does not apply to Officers who were admitted to the S C on and after the 1st July 1868.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the honorary rank of Lt in the 1st Bl Cavy on Mr Alexander Van Cortlandt Skinner.

Lt Skinner will not be attached to the 1st Bl Cavy for duty, but will be borne on the returns as an Hony Lt, and be permitted to wear the uniform of the Regt.

The services of Mr Vet Surgn R F Frost, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Sullivan, Probationary Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is confirmed in his appointment.

The services of Mr T P S Crosthwaite, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Mr (late Private) E Lord, Accountant, 4th grade, now attached to the Office of Director, State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the army on the 21st Sept 1874, is re appointed as a civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SHEWELL—September 4th, at Southsea, Alfred Knightley, the infant son of Major A. M. Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 4 weeks.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRANDENBURG—September 27th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Brandenburg, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ISAAC—September 24th, at 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, the wife of Joseph Simon Hyam Isaac, of a son.

LAWLER—September 21st, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Osmond B. S. Lawler, Government District School, of a daughter.

PURSER—September 16th, at Deongegully, near Murree, the wife of W. E. Purser, B. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORTON—GRINDALL—September 20th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, Susan Katharine, 2nd daughter of the late Major R. F. Grindall, H. E. I. C. S., to Gerald deCourcy Morton, 6th Royal Regiment, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.

DEATHS.

HODGKINSON—September 21st, at Kussowlie, Charles Hill, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hodgkinson, of Delhi, aged 4 months and 10 days.

MORE—September, 24th at Allahabad, Charles Smith, fourth surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. J. More, of Monghyr.

RYAN—September 24th, at Allahabad, Blanche Lillien, the infant child of Mr and Mrs. J. A. Ryan, aged 1 month and 4 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

WHEN a number of the English journals hailed Lord Lytton's Fuller minute with delight, we were not surprised, as such a state of matters was only to be expected. And when we are assured, as we are now by a correspondent in London, that it is the intention of the India Office to support strongly the Viceroy's views in the same wretched case our surprise is excited quite as little as it was by the attitude of the home press. A Secretary of State is an individual who, like an English sovereign, can do no wrong—at all events, he loves to think so; and inasmuch as Lord Salisbury has been airing his philanthropy recently at the expense of the character of Anglo-Indians, it is only natural that he should pat Lord Lytton on the head and tell him that he did both wisely and well in issuing the Fuller minute. The poor Anglo-Indian is now in England a much-abused individual. In the popular imagination, we suppose, he appears to be a kind of terrible Legree, walking about in gigantic boots, and armed with a heavy-knobbed stick, kicking at every step some crouching, appealing, miserable Hindoo, laying about him with his bludgeon and killing splenetic "niggers" right and left, and all the time filling the air with blasphemies and imprecations. Or it may be that a portion of the well meaning English public is good enough to believe that the Anglo-Indian is not quite so bad as Legree, that his path is not exactly strewn with corpses, and that his language is not positively horrible, but that at the worst he is merely a kind of melodramatic "first ruffian" who is always stalking through India with his arms folded, knitting his brows, and muttering dark and dismal sentiments about the whole brood of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, Buddhists, and European loafers. Even this latter opinion, however, is not quite flattering to Englishmen out here, and we are distressed to think that our countrymen, with Lord Salisbury and the Prince's interesting and observant companions at their head, are willing to think so badly of us on such slight evidence as the sentimental fanfaronade of an unacclimatised Viceroy. We are sure if they knew us better they would think we were not such terribly rampant brutes after all. They would find that although some peculiar and not quite admirable things are done in native States, and that many native gentlemen are not above slippering their servants or abusing them with a wonderful wealth of immoral disapprobatory language—ay, and doing something a thousand times worse—yet on the whole there are very few Englishmen who resort to either their fists or their boots when they are dealing with a native, or who refer to a Hindoo as a "nigger." To be sure, Lord Lytton's minute might lead them to expect a very different state of matters—that, for instance, although His Excellency is pleased to say that the practice of beating natives is dying out among Englishmen, yet still the practice prevails to an alarming extent; —but that is all wrong. Despite the condemnations of the Prince's companions, Lord Salisbury, and several other people, Anglo-Indians are not nearly so terribly blood-thirsty as they are painted. We know that in time they will survive the present conspiracy in high quarters to rob them of their character. It may, indeed, be true that it is extremely fortunate for us all that the Turkish barbarities are occupying so much of the attention of the English public, otherwise there might be an agitation for the removal of every Englishman from India; but we feel confident that as time rolls on its ceaseless course, the opinion of Englishmen about their Anglo-Indian compatriots will improve on the side of justice, and that the character of Englishmen will yet rise a very splendid bird from the ashes that at present threaten to enshroud it. Even Lord Salisbury, although he is now intending to support Lord Lytton in the Fuller minute, may yet come to think better of the much-abused Englishman in India.

THERE is perhaps something more than a "gosh" in the statement of a Madras contemporary that the native officers of the Native Army are to have their names entered in the Indian Army Lists in order following those of the English officers, because, we suppose, that the Government, as well as every one else, must see the necessity of improving the status of men on whom much responsibility *ought* to rest in the absence of a proper complement of European officers in native regiments. Entering the names of native officers in the Army List, however, will not serve the purpose required, and can only tend to disguise the real condition of affairs. What ought to be done is to give the native officers of the army a fair education, and quite the same powers and responsibilities as Captains and Lieutenants have in English regiments of Cavalry and the Line. There is a practice very prevalent in the Native Army now which, upon the face of it, is most dangerous and demoralising. This is for Commanding Officers to require of the European Wing Officer or Squadron Officer the whole responsibility of the four troops or companies under his command, thereby rendering the native officers mere nullities, and throwing work it is quite impossible for *one* man to perform on the shoulders of one. On the surface, the practice looks well enough. The Commanding Officer of the Regiment finds it convenient to make a European officer responsible for four companies, as it simplifies business immensely, but just let us consider what would happen on service under this system if the Wing Officer was placed *hors de combat* and the native officers were absolutely at a loss to know what to do without him? A collapse would occur, and it is to guard against anything of the sort that we would advocate a higher status for native officers together with the responsibilities proper to their regimental position as Captains and Lieutenants of companies.

The Wing Officers of native regiments are properly in the same places as Majors are in European corps. They should have the *general* superintendence of the respective Wings of the regiments, and no more; but by degrees, and owing, no doubt, to the present senility and the ignorance of the old class of native officer, they have come in the Native Army not in frequently to represent four Captains and four Lieutenants in one man, and that man a Lieutenant-Colonel? To remedy this great defect, without touching the existent organization, the only thing to be done is to obtain a superior class of native officer and to hold him strictly responsible for his proper duties. It would be a good move to drop the obsolete titles of Subedar and Jemadar, which belong to an organization that has passed away, and to substitute for these titles those of Captain and Lieutenant, which are much more significant and to the purpose. *Subedar* means a sort of native factotum of an English company officer, and it is hard to associate the name with command, as we might associate the name of Captain with it.

Of course, there is an infinite variety of ways in which educated native officers and promotion among them to avoid senility could be compassed. The worst way is, perhaps, to offer direct commissions to young native swells. The best, we think, would be to give commissions as prizes to the smartest and cleverest non-commissioned officers in regiments, irrespective of age, caste, or anything but merit. Now, to make this last plan work, it would be needful to give the private the *opportunity* of education if he wanted it. If native regiments were brigaded more together than they are in certain centres, it would be easy to have such schools and schoolmasters for the purpose as was requisite. Only the smartest and the most likely privates would be permitted to enter the garrison schools, and the education we would give them would be much the same as is given an English candidate for a commission in the Line, putting aside, however, Greek or Latin, or anything that might be considered superfluous. If a sepoy entered the schools, after one or two years' service in the ranks, at the age of twenty, we calculate that at five and twenty he ought to be a non-commissioned officer, and at thirty a Lieutenant or Captain. At fifty he ought to be pensioned, if not sooner. We do not profess to enter into the details of a scheme in an article, but simply offer a general idea of a plan by which a good class of native officer could be obtained and of the proper age for a native Captain's duties. The *old* Subedar and Jemadar of the Native Army is proverbial. The man was, in fact, the *factotum*, as we have said, of the European company officer of other days, and was never intended to be anything else but a sleeping partner of his European Captain. To put him into the Captain's shoes without any special education, and at an age when he is too often infirm and doting is a great mistake, and a very great fault of the *pseudo* "irregular" system.

The inclination at home evidently is to give young native gentlemen commissions without any preparatory service in the ranks, but we feel assured that, however this system might answer with Englishmen, it is never likely to succeed with Hindoostanees. It might answer in the *true* irregular service—as in the regiments of Irregular Horse—but it will not do for the native Line. In the last, the strictest discipline, born of the most tedious routine, is an absolute necessity, and we can well fancy how these young native sparks would take to discipline which even for an English officer is well nigh unbear

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

SIMLA, 26TH SEPT.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* announces the departure of the Viceroy on the 10th October for Cashmere, Peshawur, Lahore, Mooltan, Bhawulpore, Sind, Kurrachee and Bombay, arriving on the 23rd of December at Delhi for the Imperial Assemblage.

DISSATISFACTION OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT.

Telegrams from Belgrade announce discontentment at the terms of the proposed peace conditions. The Servians are amazed at the accord of England and Russia while Servia is being pecuniarily supplied by Russia and large numbers of Russian volunteers continue to recruit the Servian ranks.

OBITUARY.—Lieut-Col. C. J. Mead, B. S. C.

LONDON, 26TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0 9/16.
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½.
Bar Silver	52½

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27TH SEPT., 8 P.M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from China, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.W.,N.W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N., W. 5, thermometer 81, barometer 29·93.

MANGALORE, 10-37 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear with sunshine, wind W. moderate, thermometer 87.

We hear that Sir Bartle Frere was to go to Brussels on September, the 10th, about the African Congress. On his return he will take his family to Scotland, the Prince of Wales having generously offered him his house at Abergeldie for six weeks.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the Hadjee, is an indefatigable wonder of humanity. There seems to be no point that the orbit of his genius will not touch. A few weeks ago he sent our local contemporary into editorial ecstacies over a pistol that was to shoot we do not know at how many yards. The next we heard of him was that he is publishing a book about India and the Eastern Question. Now, what new symptom of his genius do we find before us on our table at this blessed moment? Will our readers believe it?—A bottle of bitters! There is no mistake about it. The magical philtre which is to cure dyspepsia and excite ruinous appetites is labelled "Captain Burton's tonic bitters, stimulant and digestive—a dessert spoonful in a wine glassful of water." If we had any doubt about this Captain Burton not being *the* Captain Burton of peregrinating fame, the label puts an end to it; for there before us, in the exact centre of the label, is a mysterious-looking cypher which is nothing more nor less than the Arabic for Abdoolah, the name the Captain assumed when he had successfully performed his pilgrimage to Mecca. And, by my faith, the bitters are wondrous good something like Angostura, but better flavoured.

The Admiralty has ordered three small steamers, to be known as "torpedo mooring vessels," to be built by private contract without delay. Their cost will be nearly £5,000 each, and one will be appropriated to each of our principal naval ports to complete their system of torpedo defence.

THE Chaplain of Lucknow, whilst lately travelling by Railway to Fyzabad, was robbed of a gold watch and dressing-case which he carried contrary to injunction, Mark VI, 8. A District Superintendent of Police was travelling in the next compartment of the carriage. The reverend gentleman, thinking his property safe when in close proximity to a guardian of the peace, had gone to sleep, and missed his property on awakening.

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following news from Srinagar, 18th September 1876:—Lieutenant Shearburn is still improving. The Political Agent's circular of to-day is to the following effect:—"Visitors are informed that there is a case of cholera at the Topoor Bungalow. The disease is very bad at Baramoolla also, visitors are recommended not to stop at either of these places. There is no improvement in the city; 60 or 70 cases occur daily, 25 to 35 deaths up to yesterday."

SEPAHI NIHAL SING, of the 40th Native Infantry Shâhjehaupore Regiment, is, says a contemporary, "the best shot in the three Presidencies for the year 1875-76. His score of 180 points (representing an average of centres down the Range) is a splendid achievement, and well deserves the prize of the silver medal, and Rs. 100. The 40th Native Infantry have always been a pre-eminently good shooting Regiment, and we congratulate the corps on the fresh and well-merited distinction it has now acquired."

THE keel of the armour-clad ship Agamemnon, which is intended to be the most formidable both for offensive and defensive purposes of any of the clad ships yet constructed at Chatham, has been commenced. Notwithstanding her great size—her displacement alone being estimated at between 9,000 and 10,000 tons—the Agamemnon is being constructed on a building slip, from which she will be launched in the usual way. Upwards of two years will be spent in building her, with about 1,000 hands daily employed, and her estimated cost will be half a million sterling.

THE Town Council, at their last meeting, resolved to allow Messrs. Kerner and Minns, of the Apollo Bunder, to open a refreshment room in the Victoria Gardens. They are to build a room at a cost of not less than Rs. 5,000, and to hold it free for five years. The lease is subject to the following conditions:—That no class distinctions should be made; that the Corporation is not responsible for the renewal of the Police Commissioner's licence for the sale of liquor; and that at the expiration of the lease, and in the event of the rooms being discontinued before the expiry of the lease, the premises become the property of the Municipality.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*:—

Sir,—There are some occasions on which a misstatement, frequently repeated, ought to be noticed. There is such a case, I think, in your leading article of yesterday. I never used such an expression as "an historical people," to which it is difficult to annex a precise idea, or ever sought to raise a laugh at the more primitive and speedy methods used by such peoples to get rid of their enemies. My statement was in answer to one that ten thousand Bulgarians had been submitted to torture. I was perfectly grave when I replied that I was sceptical as to such occurrences, as massacre, not torture, was the custom of an Oriental (not historical) people. Unhappily, it has turned out that I was correct. Certainly, on the occasion in question there was, to my surprise, a laugh; but it came, as I was subsequently told, only from one member. I hope the misplaced laughter of another is no proof of the levity of your obedient servant, BEACONSFIELD.

Hughenden Manor, September 6.

FROM Chandernagore of 14th September news comes that a case of highway robbery occurred the previous night. It is said that a traveller, a resident of this station, while coming alone from Bhaddeswar happened to be near Baraichandi Tolab, and when passing under a large tree, he was suddenly attacked by three ruffians who gagged and carried him off the Gosanir Ghat, where they severely beat and robbed him of all he had on his person. Of course, as usual, there were no policemen forthcoming when they were really wanted, although the police station is not very far from the scene of the crime. We generally complain of the police mismanagement of the British Government, but matters seem to be no better, in this respect, in French territory. No rain has fallen and the tanks are consequently running dry. The river has fallen.

THE *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the Court Martial which is about to take place at Nassirabad will commence its labours on the 29th instand will last, it is expected, about three weeks. Five charges are to be brought against the accused. A correspondent says that much sympathy is felt for the accused throughout the Bombay Army, and describes him as "the soul of honour, profuse in hospitality, and the idol of his men." It is to be hoped that the Court's verdict may be in accordance with this one. It is understood that Colonel Cahusac, commanding the 16th Bombay N. I., will be the President of the Court, with the Judge-Advocate from head-quarters present; and it is reported that Brigadier-General R. Phayre, C. B., Commanding at Nassirabad, will prosecute. The trial, certainly, will be of a very sensational character.

THE Duke of Buckingham's tour is to be as follows, starting from Madras yesterday. His Grace will proceed to Pondicherry, where a visit will be paid to the Governor of that settlement. From Pondicherry His Grace and party go on to Negapatam and Tuticorin, and thence to Trivandrum. Calicut, Mahe and Tellicherry will next be visited, and His Grace the Duke and Sir Neville Chamberlain will then land at Cannanore and proceed overland, return to Madras after passing through Bangalore. The Tenasserim has been well fitted up, and every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience on board of His Grace and party. Besides Sir Neville Chamberlain and His Excellency's aide-de-camp, who accompany the Duke, His Grace's party will consist of Lady Anna Gore Langton, the three Ladies Grenville, Miss Langton, Mr. Langton, three aides-de-camp, and the Military and Private Secretary to His Grace. It is expected that the ladies will return by sea on His Grace and the Commander-in-Chief landing at Cannanore.

WHEN the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Debentures Bill was brought before the Viceregal Council on the 14th September, Mr. Hope announced that "the Committee had not made any alteration in the Bill so far, but had added a clause at the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and with the concurrence of the Bombay Government, enabling debentures to be consolidated, and also to be subdivided again, if necessary, and to be renewed when worn out. Thus a man who happened to hold fifty thousand rupees worth of debentures, all in separate notes of a thousand each, could get one debentnre for the whole fifty, and so would not be obliged to endorse separately; and again, if at some future time he wished to sell, he had only to take his note to the Municipal office, and get it divided into as many portions as he required. All those provisions existed at present with regard to Government Promissory Notes, and would, on the one hand, save a good deal of trouble, and on the other, improve, it was believed, the value of the security." The bill as amended was then passed.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 21st September 1876 that slight rain has fallen in all the districts of Madras except Madura, but too little to be of much benefit: prospects are unchanged. In Mysore there has been no rain, and total loss of the standing crops is apprehended if it holds off for another week; prices are high and relief works have already been started. From Bombay it is reported the prospects are very good in Sind, Guzerat and the Konkan; but in Khandesh, Nassick, the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country the rain has been trifling in amount, and the condition of the crops is very critical: scarcity is apprehended. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain and prospects are good. Reports are good from Berar. In Central India the fall has been excessive, and dry weather is required in Malwa and Bhopal. The rain continues in most parts of Rajpootana, and prospects are favourable. In Bengal the rain has been moderate; most has fallen in the extreme eastern districts, Orissa, Chota Nagpore and Behar: the *aous* rice has been cut with a good outturn and the *aman* is promising; more rain is said to be needed for the late rice in Behar, but the rainfall reports show that a considerable quantity has fallen in Patna, Muzufferpore, Gya, and Sarun. In the North-Western Provinces more rain is much required in Benares; elsewhere the fall appears to have been abundant and to have restored the prospects of the crops. In Oudh extremely heavy rain is reported from Sitapore: more is wanted in Fyzabad and Gonda. Rain has fallen throughout the Punjab, except in Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawur: harvest prospects are excellent. In Assam more rain is required.

THE King of Dahomey has broken finally with the European Governments, and we can only hope that this ignorant and passionate savage may not complete his defiance by some act of blood which would compel the European Governments to enter upon an arduous, costly, and unprofitable war. The Europeans at Whydah have been made prisoners, and are detained as hostages, to be put summarily to death, if Commodore Hewett makes any hostile movement. We learn from the *Pall Mall Budget* that the King announces in an insolent message that he is prepared to retaliate upon the Commodore's blockade of the coast, and to punish the audacity of the English should they presume to use military force against him. "As the Commodore (so runs the King's message) had blockaded the coast to prevent the landing of goods, he (the King) now blockaded the lagoons and bush paths to prevent produce being purchased and shipped by the white men. All his subjects must in future grow their own cotton and make their own pitoo (a native drink); no communication would be allowed with the beach, nor should any signals be made to the vessels in the roads." The King of Dahomey evidently considers himself a sort of African Bonaparte, and these are his Berlin and Milan decrees. He warned the other tribes of the coast that he has beaten them before, and that he is supreme Sovereign of the whole country by right of conquest; that they should not dare to help the English; and that if the English attacked him even with 10,000 men not one of them should return to tell the tale. These boasts have only a serious significance because so arrogant and fierce a despot may wreak his fury upon the European captives in his hands. Most of these are French, and if anything should happen to them a French war against Dahomey would be at least among the possibilities.

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FINANCIAL RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*The Gazette of India Extraordinary.*)

THE following is the full text of the resolution of which a telegraphic summary was published on Monday last.

Simla, the 22nd September 1876.

Read again Resolution No. 1967, dated 31st July 1876.

Read a letter, dated 17th July 1876, from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, transmitting for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1st.—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government, in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2nd.—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee, that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also Section 11, Clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the currency Department to issue notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

Read a further letter from the Secretary to the said Chamber, dated 22nd July, forwarding copy of the proceedings of the Chamber at the Special General Meeting aforesaid.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarks that "the uncertainty that has hitherto shrouded the action of Government has been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and will so continue to attend their transactions so long as they are kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government propose to take." The Committee therefore "expresses a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government."

As to the second Resolution, the Committee point out that its object is "not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government to be exercised at their discretion." "It appears to the Committee suicidal" for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin is "not only a wise and reasonable, but a necessary, precaution for the Government of India to take for the preservation of their own currency, and to support the credit of their own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations."

The Committee argue that the fact that the Government of India is compelled "to put their Mint stamp to all silver" sent to India "has given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law is suspended. Bar silver would then gradually fall to its own intrinsic value; and the exent to which it is depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas now, it is impossible to say how much its value is appreciated by our present 'open coinage system.'"

"When all Europe is closing its door against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seems most impolitic," the Committee think, "to keep ours wide open for the reception of an ulimited quantity costing the country through our coinage laws far more than its real intrinsic value." The Committee "can see no valid reason against" the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the meeting, and consider that the objections brought against it have been based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles (ignored by other States); whereas the position of affairs is altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules do not apply." The Committee represent that "the measures recommended in the Resolution are not more stringent than, (in fact scarcely so stringent as) the first financiers in Europe have found it necessary to adopt."

Lastly, the Committee point out that "there was a third proposition put before the Meeting recommending the adoption of a gold standard which in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn;" and they refer the Government to the debate at the Meeting upon this proposal.

Read a letter, dated 1st August 1876, received in the Legislative Department from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades' Association, forwarding a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the memorialists represent that they have, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange, which bids fair to paralyse trade. The memorialists join earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intends to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and pray that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver may receive the early consideration of Government.

The memorialists further express great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggest a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government, in India.

Read the Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Depreciation of Silver with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has been, for many months past, anxiously engaged in investigating the causes of the present depression of silver relatively to gold, and its effects upon the financial, commercial, and social interests of this Empire.

2. For 40 years before 1873 the price of silver in London was never less than 59d., and for 22 years, never less than 60d., per ounce. From 1872 to 1875 the price fell to nearly 56d. Since then it has fallen, with alarming rapidity; the price of silver having been, at one time, quoted at 46d. per ounce. There has, indeed, been a subsequent reaction; but, although the price of silver lately rose to 54d., it as again declined; nor can any term be, as yet, predicted to the continued oscillation in the relative values of the precious metals.

3. A fall so sudden, and so prolonged, in the price of the metal forming the legal tender of this Empire could not fail to affect injuriously its monetary transactions with England. The Government of India has to pay, in London, annually, in gold, about fifteen millions sterling. The greater part of this yearly charge is unavoidable, and permanent. The interest, for instance, on the sterling debt of India, and on the capital of the Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies (amounting altogether to about 7 millions sterling); the pensions and annuities to retired officers of the Government, both civil and military, and their families (about 2½ millions sterling); that portion of the military expenditure which consists of pay and allowances; and most of the disbursements from the Home Treasury;—are all fixed by contract or honourable obligation, and cannot be reduced at discretion. Any divergence of the normal relative values of gold and silver must therefore have a most important bearing on the finances of the Indian Empire; and should such divergence be prolonged for any considerable length of time, it would be incumbent on the Government either to raise its revenue, or to reduce its expenditure, or to resort to both these expedients, in order to restore financial equilibrium.

4. In common with the Government, its chief civil and military officers, who, being of British birth, are under the necessity of remitting some considerable part of their earnings to their native land, must suffer heavily, their official incomes being fixed in silver, for a given quantity of which they will get a less quantity of gold. Moreover, all persons of the same nationality, who have placed their savings in the securities of the Government of India, or have invested capital in local industries, lie under a similar obligation to transmit a large portion of their profits to Great Britain, and are exposed to the same substantial loss. The Government cannot be indifferent to the interests of these classes. Nor are theirs the only interests affected: the violent fluctuation in the rate of exchange has had a baneful and disturbing effect upon commerce; while the fall in silver, as compared with gold, has seriously checked and depressed the import trade. It is true that whenever an equilibrium may be reached, the exigencies of commerce will adapt themselves to any new ratio of value between the two metals; but it may be long before a stable adjustment of relative value is again attained, and meanwhile the mercantile world must suffer.

5. Such being the magnitude of the evil, and such the extent and variety of the interests involved, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association of Calcutta were, without doubt, fully warranted in addressing the Governor General in Council on the subject, and in urging the adoption of measures which in their opinion, are calculated to remove, or alleviate, the misfortune. The Governor General in Council deems it due to these Associations, and to the public at large, that, after careful consideration of the proposals thus put forward, the Government should make kuown the reasons which have convinced if that none of them can at the present moment be adopted without inflicting on the country greater evils than those which they are designed to remedy.

6. The present disturbance in the eqilibrium of the precious metals must be due to one of the following causes—

(1) *the value of gold being unchanged, the value of silver is fallen;*
or (2) *the value of silver being unchanged, the value of gold is risen;*
or (3) *the value of gold risen and the value of silver is fallen;*
or (4) *the value of both metals is risen; but the value of gold is risen more than that of silver;*
or (5) *the value of both metals is fallen; but the value of silver is fallen more than that of gold.*

The character of the remedies indicated, if the disturbance is found to be due to rise in the value of gold, will, obviously, differ from what would be suitable in the case of a fall in the value of silver; and to enable the Government to choose the right course among those open to its adoption, it is essential that it should ascertain which of these five possible causes of the disorder is the true cause. Should this be impossible, the Government must either defer action, or, if action cannot be deferred, take that course which, according to its best judgment, will do the least harm to the whole body politic and produce the least injustice.

7. Now, the proposals of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association, as well as nearly all the suggestions, which have been made in the public journals on this subject, start from the assumption that, of the five possible causes of the present disorder, either the first is certainly the true cause, *viz.*, that the value of silver has fallen, the value of gold remaining unaltered; or that, in any case, the disorder is directly attributable to the altered value of silver, irrespective of any change that may have simultaneously occurred in the value of gold.

8. Accordingly, the Chamber invite the Government to take a measure calculated to enhance indefinitely the value of the rupee, by suspending the long-established legal right of all comers to have silver bullion manufactured, upon uniform conditions, under State supervision, into legal-tender coin, and temporarily substituting a system of coinage at the discretion of the State. It is obvious that the effect of such a measure must eventually be a fall in prices; which, as prices have not hitherto risen, would be an unjustifiable interference with private interests.

9. Silver is, at present, as it has long been the legal standard of value in India. The first condition necessary for constituting and maintaining any metal a standard of value, is what the Committee designate, with some apparent disapproval, as "the open coinage system." If restriction be put in any country upon the coinage of a metal, the value of the metal ceases, *ipso facto*, to be the standard of value in that country. Thus, if the Government of India were to adopt the suggestion of the Chamber, silver would no longer be the standard of value in India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it either by the Government, or in an illicit manner. If no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise; just as the value of any commodity in general use, must rise if its supply be cut off.

10. Under such conditions there can be no doubt that the mint stamp of the Government would give "an artificial" (though not a "fictitious") value to every disc of silver on which it was impressed, just as it does in the case of any token or subsidiary coin, or as the signature of the representative of Government does to a currency note. But the Government of India is unable to agree with the Chamber that, so long as silver is freely coined, on uniform conditions, for all comers, the mint-stamp gives any artificial or fictitious value to the pieces which are thus converted into rupees; except in so far as the cost of manufacture, including the duty of seignorage, causes their value to differ from that of an equal weight of standard silver. The stamp of the mint certifies to the weight and purity of the silver contained in each disc on which it is impressed, and so saves the labour and cost of weighing and assaying the coin each time it changes hands; but, except by adding to it the cost of the process of coinage, including the duty of seignorage, it has no effect whatever upon the value of the disc, any more than have the shroffs' marks upon coins, still common in some parts of India.

11. It is essential to a sound system of currency that it be automatic. No man, or body of men, can ascertain whether, at any particular moment, the interests of the community, as a whole, require an increase or diminution of the currency; still less, how much increase or how much decrease is, at any moment, exactly needed. No Government which aspires to keep its currency in a sound condition would be justified in attempting that impossible task; or in leaving the community, even for a short interval, without a fixed metallic standard of value. Under an "open coinage system," these things regulate themselves without official interference.

12. The Chamber has, apparently, misunderstood the action of the various European States, quoted in support of its Resolution. No European State, so far as the Government of India is aware, except indeed those with inconvertible paper currencies, have, in abandoning a silver standard of value, left themselves without a fixed metallic standard. All those States which have recently abandoned silver as a standard, have simultaneously adopted a gold standard. When Germany ceased to coin silver, she opened her mints to gold. So did the Netherlands. So did the Scandinavian Kingdoms. The case of the countries associated under the name of the Latin Convention is not different in principle: their standard was alternative; either silver or gold, according as gold was worth more or less than 15½ times its weight in silver. These countries have, now, suspended the free coinage of silver, and so reverted, for the time being, to a sole gold standard: but none of them, except those whose currency is inconvertible paper, have been for a day without a fixed metallic standard of value.

13. It remains for the Governor General in Council to notice the argument urged by the Chamber of Commerce, that the extent to which bar silver is depreciated can only be gauged if the Government of India ceases to coin silver for all comers; and that it is impossible to say how much its value is appreciated by the present "open coinage system."

14. The value of every commodity—of gold and silver as much as of others—depends, on the one hand, upon the supply; on the other, upon the demand for the commodity, and that, again, upon the uses made of it. The principal demand for the precious metals is for manufacture into money for use as instruments of exchange and for hoarding. If either gold, or silver, or both, were wholly deprived of this field of employment, it is impossible to say how low the value of either metal, or of both of them, would sink. The Government of India is not aware that any commodity has an "intrinsic value of its own," apart from the demand for its use.

15. The main cause of the recent divergence of the value of gold and silver appears, from the evidence collected on the subject, to be the substitution of gold for silver as the standard of value, and, therefore, as legal-tender money, by several European nations; and there is no reason to doubt that if gold were substituted for silver as the standard of value, and, so, as the material of money, or even if the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions, into legal tender money were suspended in British India, the effect upon the relative values of the two metals would be very considerable. But no practical object would be served by endeavouring to ascertain what would be the relative values of the two metals under conditions so widely differing from those which govern the present situation.

16. The Governor General in Council observes that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, when asking the Government of India to close Her Majesty's mints to the free coinage of silver into legal-tender money, would have advised the simultaneous adopsion of gold as the sole standard of value in India; but that the Chamber was not prepared to adopt the suggestion. Such a recommendation would not have been open to the objections that appears to the Governor General in Council fatal, *in limine*, to the adoption of the Resolution actually advocated by the Chamber, *viz.*, to close the mints, temporarily, to the free coinage of the one metal into legal-tender money, without, simultaneously, opening them to the free coinage of the other into legal-tender money.

17. It is, however, the opinion of His Excellency in Council that there is nothing, as yet, in the nature of existing circumstances, notwithstanding the inconveniences and anxieties which they undoubtedly involve, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the requisite conditions are, at present, so uncertain.

18. The divergence now noticeable in the values of gold and silver does not necessarily prove a diminution in the value of silver. It may be equally well accounted for by a rise in the value of gold; and in fact, it is probable that, since, the commencement of this divergence in November 1872, there has been an increase in the value of gold as well as a decrease in the value of silver. The actual values, measured in silver, of general commodities, whether in India or in England, afford, as yet, no evidence of any recent, sudden, or violent fall in the value of silver; and, if *a priori* considerations strongly indicate that silver must have fallen, such considerations also make it probable that gold must have risen, in value.

19. Appended to this Resolution is a series of tables of prices in London and in India, the information contained in which points to two conclusions—

1st.—That gold has risen in value since March 1873, and especially since last December.

2nd.—That it is not shown that silver has fallen in value, *i. e.*, as compared with commodities in general, either in London or in India, during the same period.

These conclusions are open to correction on a wider review of the economical causes which have been at work during the period: but they appear to indicate a rise in the value of gold as at least one of the causes which have disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals. The bearing of both conclusions upon the questions now before the Government of India is important.

20. It appears to the Governor General in Council, from studying the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and from such independent investigations as he has been able to make, that the recent divergence of the values of gold and silver is attributable to the following causes:—

(1) the substitution of gold for silver as a standard of value by Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms; as well as what virtually amounts to the temporary adoption of a sole gold standard in place of their customary alternative standard of silver and gold, by the countries of the Latin Convention:

(2) the increased production of silver in the United States of America:

(3) the decreased demand for silver in India.

Of these three causes, the first appears to the Government of India to have been, up to the present time, the most efficient.

21. The steady equilibrium so long maintained between gold and silver may, doubtless, be attributed to the fact of the two metals having shared, without material change, the only great field for the employment of either of them. This equilibrium has been disturbed by the recent rapid supersession of silver by gold, as the standard of value, in the richer countries in Europe; a fact calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to depress the value of silver.

22. As to the second cause, *viz.*, the recent increased yield of silver in the United States of America; the Governor General in Council observes that, hitherto, this is chiefly due to the productiveness of one lode—the famous Comstock lode in Nevada—the ore of which yields gold and silver in nearly equal values, one twentieth part of the produce being gold. The contents of the lode, though vast, are yet limited. The largest responsible estimate hitherto made gives the ultimate yield of the entire lode at about £60,000,000, of which the silver portion would be somewhat above £30,000,000. From various causes, but little of the increased produce has hitherto been offered for sale in Europe: and, excepting in the way of (a perhaps exaggerated) apprehension as to their future productiveness, the American mines have not probably, as yet, had any important share in reducing the value of silver measured in gold. It is also to be remembered that the cost of production in these rich mines will not rule the market price of silver: the price will be regulated by the expense of production in the poorest mines which the demand for silver keeps in working: the difference will go as profit to the owners, and will not affect the market price. If the event should prove that the price of silver is for the future lowered, then in proportion to such fall, the poorer mines will be closed, and the production of silver to that extent diminished.

23. As regards the third cause, *viz.*, the decreased demand for silver in India, the subjoined table shows (in crores of rupees) the net imports of treasure into India, by sea, since the beginning of the century:

From—	To—	Number of years.	Net imports. Gold.	Net imports. Silver.	Net imports. Total.	Average yearly imports. Gold.	Average yearly imports. Silver.	Average yearly imports. Total.	Proportion per cent. of gold to local imports.	Borrowed, including Guaranteed Railway Capital. England.	Borrowed, including Guaranteed Railway Capital. India.	Borrowed, including Guaranteed Railway Capital. Total.
I. 1st May ...	30th April ...	15	36·9	38·4	75·13*	...	...	...	...	2·41	23·76	26·17
II. " ...	" ...	5	5·39	6·13	11·52	...	...	...	...	·78	11·04	11·82
III. " ...	" ...	11	58·92	118·87	175·69	5·36	10·81	16·17	33·46	5·27	—2·04	3·23
IV. " ...	" ...	5	25·05	35·93	60·98	5·15	7·19	12·34	41·68	7·693	29·86	37·79
V. " ...	31st March ...	5	7·35	9·35	16·70	1·47	1·87	3·34	44·01	4·34	5·15	9·49
VI. 1st April...	1872	4	...	...	877·92	...	...	4·97	...	3·59	4·79	13·38
	TOTALS.....	76								140·32	62·66	202·98

* These figures are only approximately correct; their distribution between gold and silver cannot at present be stated.

24. During the third of the periods separated in this table the Crimean War transferred from Russia to India a substantial demand for oil-seeds and fibres.

During the fourth period, large sums of money were borrowed in England for the repression of the Indian Mutiny, and the American Civil War vastly enhanced the value of the raw cotton of India; this enhancement was not exhausted during the fifth period. The circumstances of these two periods were altogether abnormal.

Even during the sixth period, a considerable amount was borrowed abroad, to relieve the distress arising from the failure of the rains of 1873 in Northern Bengal.

During the whole epoch from 1850 to 1876, there was a very large expenditure of capital, borrowed for the most part, directly or indirectly, in England, on the construction of Railways and Canals in India.

25. It is clear that, throughout the last 26 years, exceptional causes have operated to increase the amount of treasure required to settle the accounts of India with external countries. Under normal circumstances, the yearly demand of India for treasure has never been very considerable: moreover, a large and, till lately, increasing proportion of the treasure imported has always been gold. Doubtless, if the abnormal demand of the 17 years, 1855 to 1872, had been permanently maintained, it would have favourably affected the values of the precious metals; but it is not certain that even such a demand would have greatly raised the value of silver relatively to gold; and its recurrence can only be anticipated if money should again be borrowed largely from abroad, either by the Government or otherwise. Apart, however, from other considerations which suggest the inexpediency of adding to the existing debt of India, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the uncertainly as to the future relative value of silver and gold renders it highly inexpedient that, for the present, any public loan should be incurred, implying future obligations to be discharged in gold; if money be needed by the State, for the prosecution of Extraordinary Works, it must be borrowed in India, and in the currency of India.

26. With such facts before them, the Government of India apprehend that if loans be no longer raised in England, the excess of the export over the import trade of India will not more than suffice to meet the obligations arising from the Secretary of State's demands and those of private remitters; and there consequently appears no reason to expect that India (as the Chamber anticipate) will be flooded with depreciated silver.

27. On a review of all that has been advanced the Governor General in Council, while deeply sympathising with the losses of individuals, and the disturbance of trade caused by the fall in the exchange value of the Indian currency, is still unable to recognise any of the proposals which have been put forth as calculated to afford relief without inflicting on the country losses greater than those under which it at present labours. Nevertheless, the anxious solicitude of the Government of India will continue to be directed to the subject, and to the consideration of any suggestions designed to ameliorate the existing evil.

28. The investigations prosecuted up to the present moment, have led the Government to the following conclusions:—

1st.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributable only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased; as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government, in reference to the present disorder.

2ndly.—That although it is most desirable in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India interchanges commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained.

3rdly.—That up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

29. The Governor General in Council has, consequently, by the Resolution No. 1967, dated 31st July 1876, and now read again, already taken other steps for endeavouring to bring the revenue and expenditure of the current year into equilibrium. Nothing has occurred, since the issue of that Resolution, materially to lessen the apprehensions, or alter the opinions, therein expressed by His Excellency in Council.

30. Meanwhile, it is important that the Government should continue to use the resources at the disposal of the State for the development of the trade and productions of India. The Governor General in Council does not, therefore, intend to discontinue borrowing, for the construction of public works the remunerative character of which is throughly established, as much money as can be judiciously expended on them; provided always that money can be raised for the purpose on advantageous terms in the country itself. There are, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council grave objections to any present increase of the liabilities of India fixed in gold.

31. The suggestion in the memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association, as to the purchase of stores for Government use in India, rather than in England, has already received, and will continue to receive, the attention of the Government, both in England and in India. But, whatever the condition of the exchanges, there are various other circumstances which must, in the opinion of the Government of India, be taken into consideration in the determination of this question.

32. In conclusion, the Government desires to correct an important misapprehension manifested in the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd July 1876. The Rs. 2,33,20,000 provided in the estimates of the current year under the adjusting head *Loss by Exchange* was covered by the estimated Revenue of the year; credit was not taken for any borrowed money as if it were revenue; nor will the excess amount, borrowed during the year by the Secretary of State, be treated as Revenue, or set against the ordinary Expenditure of the year.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association, and to the Bombay and Madras Chamber of Commerce;

That copy be sent to each Department of the Government of India, and each Local Government and Administration;

And that it be published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PROFESSORS AND STATESMEN ON MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I saw lately in your paper a neat and pleasant letter from "C. W.," Belgaum, comparing Mr. Wordsworth's *opinion* about Indian Missions with Sir B. Frere's *observation* of the same. May I make a few remarks on "C. W.'s" letter? It began with a not ungraceful wail over Mr. W.'s apostacy, and the supposed jubilation of Hindoo sch

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

SIMLA, 26TH SEPT.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* announces the departure of the Viceroy on the 10th October for Cashmere, Peshawur, Lahore, Mooltan, Bhawulpore, Sind, Kurrachee and Bombay, arriving on the 23rd of December at Delhi for the Imperial Assemblage.

DISSATISFACTION OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, 27TH SEPT.

Telegrams from Belgrade announce discontentment at the terms of the proposed peace conditions. The Servians are amazed at the accord of England and Russia while Servia is being pecuniarily supplied by Russia and large numbers of Russian volunteers continue to recruit the Servian ranks.

OBITUARY.—Lieut-Col. C. J. Mead, B. S. C.

LONDON, 26TH SEPT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 6

8½ lbs. do. 7

40s Mule Twist..... 0 9⅝.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 96⅜

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 106½.

Bar Silver 52½

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27TH SEPT., 8 P.M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from China, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.W.,N.W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N., W. 5, thermometer 81, barometer 29·93.

MANGALORE, 10-37 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear with sunshine, wind W. moderate, thermometer 87.

WE hear that Sir Bartle Frere was to go to Brussels on September, the 10th, about the African Congress. On his return he will take his family to Scotland, the Prince of Wales having generously offered him his house at Abergeldie for six weeks.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the Hadjee, is an indefatigable wonder of humanity. There seems to be no point that the orbit of his genius will not touch. A few weeks ago he sent our local contemporary into editorial ecstacies over a pistol that was to shoot we do not know at how many yards. The next we heard of him was that he is publishing a book about India and the Eastern Question. Now, what new symptom of his genius do we find before us on our table at this blessed moment? Will our readers believe it?—A bottle of bitters! There is no mistake about it. The magical philtre which is to cure dyspepsia and excite ruinous appetites is labelled "Captain Burton's tonic bitters, stimulant and digestive—a dessert spoonful in a wine glassful of water." If we had any doubt about this Captain Burton not being *the* Captain Burton of peregrinating fame, the label puts an end to it; for there before us, in the exact centre of the label, is a mysterious-looking cypher which is nothing more nor less than the Arabic for Abdoolah, the name the Captain assumed when he had successfully performed his pilgrimage to Mecca. And, by my faith, the bitters are wondrous good something like Angostura, but better flavoured.

The Admiralty has ordered three small steamers, to be known as "torpedo mooring vessels," to be built by private contract without delay. Their cost will be nearly £5,000 each, and one will be appropriated to each of our principal naval ports to complete their system of torpedo defence.

THE Chaplain of Lucknow, whilst lately travelling by Railway to Fyzabad, was robbed of a gold watch and dressing-case which he carried contrary to injunction, Mark VI, 8. A District Superintendent of Police was travelling in the next compartment of the carriage. The reverend gentleman, thinking his property safe when in close proximity to a guardian of the peace, had gone to sleep, and missed his property on awakening.

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following news from Srinagar, 18th September 1876:—Lieutenant Shearburn is still improving. The Political Agent's circular of to-day is to the following effect:—"Visitors are informed that there is a case of cholera at the Topoor Bungalow. The disease is very bad at Baramoolla also, visitors are recommended not to stop at either of these places. There is no improvement in the city; 60 or 70 cases occur daily, 25 to 35 deaths up to yesterday."

SEPAHI NIHAL SING, of the 40th Native Infantry Shahjehanpore Regiment, is, says a contemporary, "the best shot in the three Presidencies for the year 1875-76. His score of 180 points (representing an average of centres down the Range) is a splendid achievement, and well deserves the prize of the silver medal, and Rs. 100. The 40th Native Infantry have always been a pre-eminently good shooting Regiment, and we congratulate the corps on the fresh and well-merited distinction it has now acquired."

THE keel of the armour-clad ship Agamemnon, which is intended to be the most formidable both for offensive and defensive purposes of any of the clad ships yet constructed at Chatham, has been commenced. Notwithstanding her great size—her displacement alone being estimated at between 9,000 and 10,000 tons—the Agamemnon is being constructed on a building slip, from which she will be launched in the usual way. Upwards of two years will be spent in building her, with about 1,000 hands daily employed, and her estimated cost will be half a million sterling.

THE Town Council, at their last meeting, resolved to allow Messrs. Kerner and Minns, of the Apollo Bunder, to open a refreshment room in the Victoria Gardens. They are to build a room at a cost of not less than Rs. 5,000, and to hold it free for five years. The lease is subject to the following conditions:—That no class distinctions should be made; that the Corporation is not responsible for the renewal of the Police Commissioner's licence for the sale of liquor; and that at the expiration of the lease, and in the event of the rooms being discontinued before the expiry of the lease, the premises become the property of the Municipality.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*:—

Sir,—There are some occasions on which a misstatement, frequently repeated, ought to be noticed. There is such a case, I think, in your leading article of yesterday. I never used such an expression as "an historical people," to which it is difficult to annex a precise idea, or ever sought to raise a laugh at the more primitive and speedy methods used by such peoples to get rid of their enemies. My statement was in answer to one that ten thousand Bulgarians had been submitted to torture. I was perfectly grave when I replied that I was sceptical as to such occurrences, as massacre, not torture, was the custom of an Oriental (not historical) people. Unhappily, it has turned out that I was correct. Certainly, on the occasion in question there was to my surprise, a laugh; but it came, as I was subsequently told, only from one member. I hope the misplaced laughter of another is no proof of the levity of your obedient servant, BEACONSFIELD.

Hughenden Manor, September 6.

FROM Chandernagore of 14th September news comes that a case of highway robbery occurred the previous night. It is said that a traveller, a resident of this station, while coming alone from Bhaddeswar happened to be near Baraichandi Tolab, and when passing under a large tree, he was suddenly attacked by three ruffians who gagged and carried him off the Gosanir Ghat, where they severely beat and robbed him of all he had on his person. Of course, as usual, there were no policemen forthcoming when they were really wanted, although the police station is not very far from the scene of the crime. We generally complain of the police mismanagement of the British Government, but matters seem to be no better, in this respect, in French territory. No rain has fallen and the tanks are consequently running dry. The river has fallen.

THE *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the Court Martial which is about to take place at Nassirabad will commence its labours on the 29th instand will last, it is expected, about three weeks. Five charges are to be brought against the accused. A correspondent says that much sympathy is felt for the accused throughout the Bombay Army, and describes him as "the soul of honour, profuse in hospitality, and the idol of his men." It is to be hoped that the Court's verdict may be in accordance with this one. It is understood that Colonel Cahusac, commanding the 16th Bombay N. I., will be the President of the Court, with the Judge-Advocate from head-quarters present; and it is reported that Brigadier-General R. Phayre, C. B., Commanding at Nassirabad, will prosecute. The trial, certainly, will be of a very sensational character.

THE Duke of Buckingham's tour is to be as follows, starting from Madras yesterday. His Grace will proceed to Pondicherry, where a visit will be paid to the Governor of that settlement. From Pondicherry His Grace and party go on to Negapatam and Tuticorin, and thence to Trivandrum. Calicut, Mahe and Tellicherry will next be visited, and His Grace the Duke and Sir Neville Chamberlain will then land at Cannanore and proceed overland, return to Madras after passing through Bangalore. The Tenasserim has been well fitted up, and every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience on board of His Grace and party. Besides Sir Neville Chamberlain and His Excellency's aide-de-camp, who accompany the Duke, His Grace's party will consist of Lady Anna Gore Langton, the three Ladies Grenville, Miss Langton, Mr. Langton, three aides-de-camp, and the Military and Private Secretary to His Grace. It is expected that the ladies will return by sea on His Grace and the Commander-in-Chief landing at Cannanore.

WHEN the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Debentures Bill was brought before the Viceregal Council on the 14th September, Mr. Hope announced that "the Committee had not made any alteration in the Bill so far, but had added a clause at the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and with the concurrence of the Bombay Government, enabling debentures to be consolidated, and also to be subdivided again, if necessary, and to be renewed when worn out. Thus a man who happened to hold fifty thousand rupees worth of debentures, all in separate notes of a thousand each, could get one debenture for the whole fifty, and so would not be obliged to endorse separately; and again, if at some future time he wished to sell, he had only to take his note to the Municipal office, and get it divided into as many portions as he required. All those provisions existed at present with regard to Government Promissory Notes, and would, on the one hand, save a good deal of trouble, and on the other, improve, it was believed, the value of the security." The bill as amended was then passed.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 21st September 1876 that slight rain has fallen in all the districts of Madras except Madura, but too little to be of much benefit: prospects are unchanged. In Mysore there has been no rain, and total loss of the standing crops is apprehended if it holds off for another week; prices are high and relief works have already been started. From Bombay it is reported the prospects are very good in Sind, Guzerat and the Konkan; but in Khandesh, Nassick, the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country the rain has been trifling in amount, and the condition of the crops is very critical: scarcity is apprehended. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain and prospects are good. Reports are good from Berar. In Central India the fall has been excessive, and dry weather is required in Malwa and Bhopal. The rain continues in most parts of Rajpootana, and prospects are favourable. In Bengal the rain has been moderate; most has fallen in the extreme eastern districts, Orissa, Chota Nagpore and Behar: the *aous* rice has been cut with a good outturn and the *aman* is promising; more rain is said to be needed for the late rice in Behar, but the rainfall reports show that a considerable quantity has fallen in Patna, Muzuffurpore, Gya, and Sarun. In the North-Western Provinces more rain is much required in Benares; elsewhere the fall appears to have been abundant and to have restored the prospects of the crops. In Oudh extremely heavy rain is reported from Sitapore: more is wanted in Fyzabad and Gonda. Rain has fallen throughout the Punjab, except in Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawur: harvest prospects are excellent. In Assam more rain is required.

THE King of Dahomey has broken finally with the European Governments, and we can only hope that this ignorant and passionate savage may not complete his defiance by some act of blood which would compel the European Governments to enter upon an arduous, costly, and unprofitable war. The Europeans at Whydah have been made prisoners, and are detained as hostages, to be put summarily to death, if Commodore Hewett makes any hostile movement. We learn from the *Pall Mall Budget* that the King announces in an insolent message that he is prepared to retaliate upon the Commodore's blockade of the coast, and to punish the audacity of the English should they presume to use military force against him. "As the Commodore (so runs the King's message) had blockaded the coast to prevent the landing of goods, he (the King) now blockaded the lagoons and bush paths to prevent produce being purchased and shipped by the white men. All his subjects must in future grow their own cotton and make their own pitoo (a native drink); no communication would be allowed with the beach, nor should any signals be made to the vessels in the roads." The King of Dahomey evidently considers himself a sort of African Bonaparte, and these are his Berlin and Milan decrees. He warned the other tribes of the coast that he has beaten them before, and that he is supreme Sovereign of the whole country by right of conquest; that they should not dare to help the English; and that if the English attacked him even with 10,000 men not one of them should return to tell the tale. These boasts have only a serious significance because so arrogant and fierce a despot may wreak his fury upon the European captives in his hands. Most of these are French, and if anything should happen to them a French war against Dahomey would be at least among the possibilities.

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FINANCIAL RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*The Gazette of India Extraordinary.*)

THE following is the full text of the resolution of which a telegraphic summary was published on Monday last.

Simla, the 22nd September 1876.

Read again Resolution No. 1967, dated 31st July 1876.

Read a letter, dated 17th July 1876, from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, transmitting for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1st.—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government, in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2nd.—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee, that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also Section 11, Clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the currency Department to issue notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

Read a further letter from the Secretary to the said Chamber, dated 22nd July, forwarding copy of the proceedings of the Chamber at the Special General Meeting aforesaid.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarks that "the uncertainty that has hitherto shrouded the action of Government has been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and will so continue to attend their transactions so long as they are kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government propose to take." The Committee therefore "expresses a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government."

As to the second Resolution, the Committee point out that its object is "not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government to be exercised at their discretion." "It appears to the Committee suicidal" for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin is "not only a wise and reasonable, but a necessary, precaution for the Government of India to take for the preservation of their own currency, and to support the credit of their own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations."

The Committee argue that the fact that the Government of India is compelled "to put their Mint stamp to all silver" sent to India "has given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law is suspended. Bar silver would then gradually fall to its own intrinsic value; and the exent to which it is depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas now, it is impossible to say how much its value is appreciated by our present 'open coinage system.'"

"When all Europe is closing its door against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seems most impolitic," the Committee think, "to keep ours wide open for the reception of an ulimited quantity costing the country through our coinage laws far more than its real intrinsic value." The Committee "can see no valid reason against" the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the meeting, and consider that "the objections brought against it have been based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles (ignored by other States); whereas the position of affairs is altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules do not apply." The Committee represent that "the measures recommended in the Resolution are not more stringent than, (in fact scarcely so stringent as) the first financiers in Europe have found it necessary to adopt."

Lastly, the Committee point out that "there was a third proposition put before the Meeting recommending the adoption of a gold standard which in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn;" "and they refer the Government to the debate at the Meeting on this proposal.

Read a letter, dated 1st August 1876, received in the Legislative Department from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades' Association, forwarding a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the memorialists represent that they have, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange, which bids fair to paralyse trade. The memorialists join earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intends to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and pray that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver may receive the early consideration of Government.

The memorialists further express great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggest a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government, in India.

Read the Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Depreciation of Silver with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has been, for many months past, anxiously engaged in investigating the causes of the present depression of silver relatively to gold, and its effects upon the financial, commercial, and social interests of this Empire.

2. For 40 years before 1873 the price of silver in London was never less than 59d., and for 22 years, never less than 60d., per ounce. From 1872 to 1875 the price fell to nearly 56d. Since then it has fallen, with alarming rapidity; the price of silver having been, at one time, quoted at 46d. per ounce. There has, indeed, been a subsequent recovery; but, although the price of silver lately rose to 54d., it as again declined; nor can any term be, as yet, predicted to the continued oscillation in the relative values of the precious metals.

3. A fall so sudden, and so prolonged, in the price of the metal forming the legal tender of this Empire could not fail to affect injuriously its monetary transactions with England. The Government of India has to pay, in London, annually, in gold, about fifteen millions sterling. The greater part of this yearly charge is unavoidable, and permanent. The interest, for instance, on the sterling debt of India, and on the capital of the Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies (amounting altogether to about 7 millions sterling); the pensions and annuities to retired officers of the Government, both civil and military, and their families (about 2¾ millions sterling); that portion of the military expenditure which consists of pay and allowances; and most of the disbursements from the Home Treasury;—are all fixed by contract or honourable obligation, and cannot be reduced at discretion. Any divergence of the normal relative values of gold and silver must therefore have a most important bearing on the finances of the Indian Empire; and should such divergence be prolonged for any considerable length of time, it would be incumbent on the Government either to raise its revenue, or to reduce its expenditure, or to resort to both these expedients, in order to restore financial equilibrium.

4. In common with the Government, its chief civil and military officers, who, being of British birth, are under the necessity of remitting some considerable part of their earnings to their native land, must suffer heavily, their official incomes being fixed in silver, for a given quantity of which they will get a less quantity of gold. Moreover, all persons of the same nationality, who have placed their savings in the securities of the Government of India, or have invested capital in local industries, lie under a similar obligation to transmit a large portion of their profits to Great Britain, and are exposed to the same substantial loss. The Government cannot be indifferent to the interests of these classes. Nor are theirs the only interests affected: the violent fluctuation in the rate of exchange has had a baneful and disturbing effect upon commerce; while the fall in silver, as compared with gold, has seriously checked and depressed the import trade. It is true that whenever an equilibrium may be reached, the exigencies of commerce will adapt themselves to any new ratio of value between the two metals; but it may be long before a stable adjustment of relative value is again attained, and meanwhile the mercantile world must suffer.

5. Such being the magnitude of the evil, and such the extent and variety of the interests involved, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association of Calcutta were, without doubt, fully warranted in addressing the Governor General in Council on the subject, and in urging the adoption of measures which in their opinion, are calculated to remove, or alleviate, the misfortune. The Governor General in Council deems it due to these Associations, and to the public at large, that, after careful consideration of the proposals thus put forward, the Government should make kuown the reasons which have convinced if that none of them can at the present moment be adopted without inflicting on the country greater evils than those which they are designed to remedy.

6. The present disturbance in the eqilibrium of the precious metals must be due to one of the following causes—

(1) *the value of gold being unchanged, the value of silver is fallen;*
or (2) *the value of silver being unchanged, the value of gold is risen;*
or (3) *the value of gold risen and the value of silver is fallen;*
or (4) *the value of both metals is risen; but the value of gold is risen more than that of silver;*
or (5) *the value of both metals is fallen; but the value of silver is fallen more than that of gold.*

The character of the remedies indicated, if the disturbance is found to be due to rise in the value of gold, will, obviously, differ from what would be suitable in the case of a fall in the value of silver; and to enable the Government to choose the right course among those open to its adoption, it is essential that it should ascertain which of these five possible causes of the disorder is the true cause. Should this be impossible, the Government must either defer action, or, if action cannot be deferred, take that course which, according to its best judgment, will do the least harm to the whole body politic and produce the least injustice.

7. Now, the proposals of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association, as well as nearly all the suggestions, which have been made in the public journals on this subject, start from the assumption that, of the five possible causes of the present disorder, either the first is certainly the true cause, *viz.*, that the value of silver has fallen, the value of gold remaining unaltered; or that, in any case, the disorder is directly attributable to the altered value of silver, irrespective of any change that may have simultaneously occurred in the value of gold.

8. Accordingly, the Chamber invite the Government to take a measure calculated to enhance indefinitely the value of the rupee, by suspending the long-established legal right of all comers to have silver bullion manufactured, upon uniform conditions, under State supervision, into legal-tender coin, and temporarily substituting a system of coinage at the discretion of the State. It is obvious that the effect of such a measure must eventually be a fall in prices; which, as prices have not hitherto risen, would be an unjustifiable interference with private interests.

9. Silver is, at present, as it has long been the legal standard of value in India. The first condition necessary for constituting and maintaining any metal a standard of value, is what the Committee designate, with some apparent disapproval, as "the open coinage system." If restriction be put in any country upon the coinage of a metal, the value of the metal ceases, *ipso facto*, to be the standard of value in that country. Thus, if the Government of India were to adopt the suggestion of the Chamber, silver would no longer be the standard of value in India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it either by the Government, or in an illicit manner. If no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise; just as the value of any commodity in general use, must rise if its supply be cut off.

10. Under such conditions there can be no doubt that the mint stamp of the Government would give "an artificial" (though not a "fictitious") value to every disc of silver on which it was impressed, just as it does in the case of any token or subsidiary coin, or as the signature of the representative of Government does to a currency note. But the Government of India is unable to agree with the Chamber that, so long as silver is freely coined, on uniform conditions, for all comers, the mint-stamp gives any artificial or fictitious value to the pieces which are thus converted into rupees; except in so far as the cost of manufacture, including the duty of seignorage, causes their value to differ from that of an equal weight of standard silver. The stamp of the mint certifies to the weight and purity of the silver contained in each diso on which it is impressed, and so saves the labour and cost of weighing and assaying the coin each time it changes hands; but, except by adding to it the cost of the process of coinage, including the duty of seignorage, it has no effect whatever upon the value of the disc, any more than the shroffs' marks upon coins, still common in some parts of India.

11. It is essential to a sound system of currency that it be automatic. No man, or body of men, can ascertain whether, at any particular moment, the interests of the community, as a whole, require an increase or diminution of the currency; still less, how much increase or how much decrease is, at any moment, exactly needed. No Government which aspires to keep its currency in a sound condition would be justified in attempting that impossible task; or in leaving the community, even for a short interval, without a fixed metallic standard of value. Under an "open coinage system," these things regulate themselves without official interference.

12. The Chamber has, apparently, misunderstood the action of the various European States, quoted in support of its Resolution. No European States, so far as the Government of India is aware, except indeed those with inconvertible paper currencies, have, in abandoning a silver standard of value, left themselves without a fixed metallic standard. All those States which have recently abandoned silver as a standard, have simultaneously adopted a gold standard. When Germany ceased to coin silver, she opened her mints to gold. So did the Netherlands. So did the Scandinavian Kingdoms. The case of the countries associated under the name of the Latin Convention is not different in principle: their standard was alternative; either silver or gold, according as gold was worth more or less than 15½ times its weight in silver. These countries have, now, suspended the free coinage of silver, and so reverted, for the time being, to a sole gold standard: but none of them, except those whose currency is inconvertible paper, have been for a day without a fixed metallic standard of value.

13. It remains for the Governor General in Council to notice the argument urged by the Chamber of Commerce, that the extent to which bar silver is depreciated can only be gauged if the Government of India ceases to coin silver for all comers; and that it is impossible to say how much its value is appreciated by the present "open coinage system."

14. The value of every commodity—of gold and silver as much as of others—depends, on the one hand, upon the supply; on the other, upon the demand for the commodity, and that, again, upon the uses made of it. The principal demand for the precious metals is for manufacture into money for use as instruments of exchange and for hoarding. If either gold, or silver, or both, were wholly deprived of this field of employment, it is impossible to say how low the value of either metal, or of both of them, would sink. The Government of India is not aware that any commodity has an "intrinsic value of its own," apart from the demand for its use.

15. The main cause of the recent divergence of the value of gold and silver appears, from the evidence collected on the subject, to be the substitution of gold for silver as the standard of value, and, therefore, as legal-tender money, by several European nations; and there is no reason to doubt that if gold were substituted for silver as the standard of value, and, so, as the material of money, or even if the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions, into legal tender money were suspended in British India, the effect upon the relative values of the two metals would be very considerable. But no practical object would be served by endeavouring to ascertain what would be the relative values of the two metals under conditions so widely differing from those which govern the present situation.

16. The Governor General in Council observes that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, when asking the Government of India to close Her Majesty's mints to the free coinage of silver into legal-tender money, would have advised the simultaneous adoption of gold as the sole standard of value in India; but that the Chamber was not prepared to adopt the suggestion. Such a recommendation would not have been open to the objections that appears to the Governor General in Council fatal, *in limine*, to the adoption of the Resolution actually advocated by the Chamber, *viz.*, to close the mints, temporarily, to the free coinage of the one metal into legal-tender money, without, simultaneously, opening them to the free coinage of the other into legal-tender money.

17. It is, however, the opinion of His Excellency in Council that there is nothing, as yet, in the nature of existing circumstances, notwithstanding the inconveniences and anxieties which they undoubtedly involve, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the requisite conditions are, at present, so uncertain.

18. The divergence now noticeable in the values of gold and silver does not necessarily prove a diminution in the value of silver. It may be equally well accounted for by a rise in the value of gold; and in fact, it is probable that, since, the commencement of this divergence in November 1872, there has been an increase in the value of gold as well as a decrease in the value of silver. The actual values, measured in silver, of general commodities, whether in India or in England, afford, as yet, no evidence of any recent, sudden, or violent fall in the value of silver; and, if *a priori* considerations strongly indicate that silver must have fallen, such considerations also make it probable that gold must have risen, in value.

19. Appended to this Resolution is a series of tables of prices in London and in India, the information contained in which points to two conclusions—

1st.—That gold has risen in value since March 1873, and especially since last December.

2nd.—That it is not shown that silver has fallen in value, *i. e.*, as compared with commodities in general, either in London or in India, during the same period.

These conclusions are open to correction on a wider review of the economical causes which have been at work during the period; but they appear to indicate a rise in the value of gold as at least one of the causes which have disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals. The bearing of both conclusions upon the questions now before the Government of India is important.

20. It appears to the Governor General in Council, from studying the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and from such independent investigations as he has been able to make, that the recent divergence of the values of gold and silver is attributable to the following causes:—

(1) the substitution of gold for silver as a standard of value by Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms; as well as what virtually amounts to the temporary adoption of a sole gold standard in place of their customary alternative standard of silver and gold, by the countries of the Latin Convention:

(2) the increased production of silver in the United States of America:

(3) the decreased demand for silver in India.

Of these three causes, the first appears to the Government of India to have been, up to the present time, the most efficient.

21. The steady equilibrium so long maintained between gold and silver may, doubtless, be attributed to the fact of the two metals having shared, without material change, the only great field for the employment of either of them. This equilibrium has been disturbed by the recent rapid supersession of silver by gold, as the standard of value, in the richer countries in Europe; a fact calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to depress the value of silver.

22. As to the second cause, *viz.*, the recent increased yield of silver in the United States of America; the Governor General in Council observes that, hitherto, this is chiefly due to the productiveness of one lode—the famous Comstock lode in Nevada—the ore of which yields gold and silver in nearly equal values, one twentieth part of the produce being gold. The contents of the lode, though vast, are yet limited. The largest responsible estimate hitherto made gives the ultimate yield of the entire lode at about £60,000,000, of which the silver portion would be somewhat above £30,000,000. From various causes, but little of the increased produce has hitherto been offered for sale in Europe; and, excepting in the way of (a perhaps exaggerated) apprehension as to their future productivenese, the American mines have not probably, as yet, had any important share in reducing the value of silver measured in gold. It is also to be remembered that the cost of production in these rich mines will not rule the market price of silver: the price will be regulated by the expense of production in the poorest mines which the demand for silver keeps in working: the difference will go as profit to the owners, and will not affect the market price. If the event should prove that the price of silver is for the future lowered, then in proportion to such fall, the poorer mines will be closed, and the production of silver to that extent diminished.

23. As regards the third cause, *viz.*, the decreased demand for silver in India, the subjoined table shows (in crores of rupees) the net imports of treasure into India, by sea, since the beginning of the century:

From.	To.	Net imports. Gold.	Net imports. Silver.	Net imports. Total.	Average yearly imports. Gold.	Average yearly imports. Silver.	Average yearly imports. Total.	Proportion per cent. of gold to total imports.	Borrowed, including Guaranteed Railway Capital. England.	Borrowed, including Guaranteed Railway Capital. India.	Borrowed, including Guaranteed Railway Capital. Total.
I.	1st May ... 1800	35*	15	75·11*	...	...	28·13	...	2·41	25·17	27·58
II.	30th April 1835	15	5	23·94	·53	1·59	17·31	2·14	·78	11·83	12·61
III.	" ... 1850	5	6	11·92	1·08	2·38	11·62	3·46	5·27	3·29	8·56
IV.	" ... 1855	11	6	11·87	5·16	10·81	17·69	15·97	76·93	3·04	79·97
V.	" ... 1860	4	4	8·93	4·17	5·99	10·16	10·16	87·54	4·79	92·33
VI.	1st March 1872	...	...	35·03	1·83	2·34	4·17	44·01	85·59	13·38	98·97
	1st April ... 1872	...	...	9·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	140·32
	Total.....	76	...	187·00	...	...	877·92	...	...	...	625·6

* These figures are only approximately correct; their distribution between gold and silver cannot at present be stated.

Number of years.

24. During the third of the periods separated in this table the Crimean War transferred from Russia to India a substantial demand for oil-seeds and fibres.

During the fourth period, large sums of money were borrowed in England for the repression of the Indian Mutiny, and the American Civil War vastly enhanced the value of the raw cotton of India; this enhancement was not exhausted during the fifth period. The circumstances of these two periods were altogether abnormal.

Even during the sixth period, a considerable amount was borrowed abroad, to relieve the distress arising from the failure of the rains of 1873 in Northern Bengal.

During the whole epoch from 1850 to 1876, there was a very large expenditure of capital, borrowed for the most part, directly or indirectly, in England, on the construction of Railways and Canals in India.

25. It is clear that, throughout the last 26 years, exceptional causes have operated to increase the amount of treasure required to settle the accounts of India with external countries. Under normal circumstances, the yearly demand of India for treasure has never been very considerable: moreover, a large and, till lately, increasing proportion of the treasure imported has always been gold. Doubtless, if the abnormal demand of the 17 years, 1855 to 1872, had been permanently maintained, it would have favourably affected the values of the precious metals: but it is not certain that even such a demand would have greatly raised the value of silver relatively to gold; and its recurrence can only be anticipated if money should again be borrowed largely from abroad, either by the Government or otherwise. Apart, however, from other considerations which suggest the inexpediency of adding to the existing debt of India, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the uncertainty as to the future relative value of silver and gold renders it highly inexpedient that, for the present, any public loan should be incurred, implying future obligations to be discharged in gold; if money be needed by the State, for the prosecution of Extraordinary Works, it must be borrowed in India, and in the currency of India.

26. With such facts before them, the Government of India apprehend that if loans be no longer raised in England, the excess of the export over the import trade of India will not more than suffice to meet the obligations arising from the Secretary of State's demands and those of private remitters; and there consequently appears no reason to expect that India (as the Chamber anticipate) will be flooded with depreciated silver.

27. On a review of all that has been advanced the Governor General in Council, while deeply sympathising with the losses of individuals, and the disturbance of trade, caused by the fall in the exchange value of the Indian currency, is still unable to recognise any of the proposals which have been put forth as calculated to afford relief without inflicting on the country losses greater than those under which it at present labours. Nevertheless, the anxious solicitude of the Government of India will continue to be directed to the subject, and to the consideration of any suggestions designed to ameliorate the existing evil.

28. The investigations prosecuted up to the present moment, have led the Government to the following conclusions:—

1st.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributable only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased; as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government, in reference to the present disorder.

2nd.—That although it is most desirable in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India interchanges commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained.

3rdly.—That up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

29. The Governor General in Council has, consequently, by the Resolution No. 1967, dated 31st July 1876, and now read again, already taken other steps for endeavouring to bring the revenue and expenditure of the current year into equilibrium. Nothing has occurred, since the issue of that Resolution, materially to lessen the apprehensions, or alter the opinions, therein expressed by His Excellency in Council.

30. Meanwhile, it is important that the Government should continue to use the resources at the disposal of the State for the development of the trade and productions of India. The Governor General in Council does not, therefore, intend to discontinue borrowing, for the construction of public works the remunerative character of which is throughly established, as much money as can be judiciously expended on them; provided always that money can be raised for the purpose on advantageous terms in the country itself. There are, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council grave objections to any present increase of the liabilities of India fixed in gold.

31. The suggestion in the memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association, as to the purchase of stores for Government use in India, rather than in England, has already received, and will continue to receive, the attention of the Government, both in England and in India. But, whatever the condition of the exchanges, there are various other circumstances which must, in the opinion of the Government of India, be taken into consideration in the determination of this question.

32. In conclusion, the Government desires to correct an important misapprehension manifested in the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd July 1876. The Rs. 2,33,20,000 provided in the estimates of the current year under the adjusting head *Loss by Exchange* was covered by the estimated Revenue of the year; credit was not taken for any borrowed money as if it were revenue; nor will the excess amount, borrowed during the year by the Secretary of State, be treated as Revenue, or set against the ordinary Expenditure of the year.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association, and to the Bombay and Madras Chamber of Commerce;

That copy be sent to each Department of the Government of India, and each Local Government and Administration;

And that it be published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PROFESSORS AND STATESMEN ON MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I saw lately in your paper a neat and pleasant letter from "C. W.," Belgaum, comparing Mr. Wordsworth's *opinion* about Indian Missions with Sir B. Frere's *observation* of the same. May I make a few remarks on "C. W.'s" letter? It began with a not ungraceful wail over Mr. W.'s apostacy, and the supposed j

levied under the provisions of the Act; and that in cases of over-assessment, they have their remedy by appeal to the Municipal Commissioner.

POLICE LINES.

Sir Frank Souter asked the Chairman to allow the motion, of which he had given notice, to stand over until the next meeting.

The proposal was agreed to. A letter dated Poona 25th September 1876, from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on the subject of the motion, was also allowed to stand over.

EDUCATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1877-78.

The Secretary read the following report, dated 26th inst., signed by the Hon. Mr. Rogay and Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Raghunath Narayen;—

The sub-committee appointed to consider the Educational Budget for the year 1877-78, submit the following report to the Town Council. From the letter of Col. Waddington Educational Inspector, C D, dated 14th instant, it appears that it is not proposed to make any change in the number of existing schools nor to open any new schools in the year 1877-78. From the report and returns for 1875-1876, transmitted to the Municipal Commissioner, the sub-committee learn that the annual grant of rupees ten thousand made by the Corporation is appropriated towards the maintenance of six second grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, three Gujerattee, and three Mahrattee, 11 Gujerattee Primary, 4 Hindoostanee, and 16 Mahrattee Primary schools established in different parts of the town and island of Bombay; the total number of pupils on the rolls being 3,090 pupils and the average daily attendance 2 487, and that the rest of the expenditure of these schools is met by fees amounting to Rs. 13,231 6, contributed by the parents of the pupils and Rs. 11,563 allotted from provincial funds. There is only one girls' school, all the rest, viz., 36, being boys' schools. Five of the boys' schools are very small, the attendances ranging from 14 to 29. The sub-committee are of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to recommend to the Educational Inspector the advisability of abolishing some of the boys' schools, in which the attendance is very meagre, and of establishing one or more additional female schools in thickly populated localities. The Corporation would be glad if a larger proportion of its grant be devoted towards the promotion of female education in the city of Bombay. With regard to the amount appropriated annually for the distribution of prizes, Rs. 600 amongst 29 schools is too small and inadequate. They suggest that Col. Waddington should be requested to set apart a larger sum, if possible, with the object of giving encouragement to deserving pupils.

The Chairman said the sub-committee fairly represented the different sections of the native community; and if it was thought that more female schools should be established, the suggestions of the report might be adopted.

It was resolved that the report of the sub-committee be accepted, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to forward it to the Director of Public Instruction.

An unimportant matter of horse allowance to Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, and one or two other matters were disposed of; and the Council separated.

POONA ARBITRATION COURT.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of cases decided by the arbitrators of the above Court, and their awards which have been filed in the Civil Court under section 327 of the Civil Procedure Code from February to August 1876 within seven months.

Names of Arbitrators by whom the cases were decided.	Number of cases decided.	Amount or the claim of the cases decided.
		Rs. P.
Mr. Gunesh Wassoodeo, Pleader	110	15,752 7 1
Row Bahadoor Sadasew Ballal, Pensioner Asst. Settlement Officer, S. D.	104	20,035 5 4
Mr. Sadasew Raghoonath, Inamdar.	57	12,413 7 4
Row Bahadoor Chintamunrow Hurry Pensioner Sub Judge	48	6,781 10 4
Row Saheb Pandoorung Purshram, Pensioner Sub-Judge	26	2,942 4 9
Mr. Govind Shadeew, Pleader	17	3,186 5 0
Mr. Chintamun Pandoorung, Pleader	17	5,416 1 0
Mr. Nurso Yesvinath, a banker	13	2,488 3 9
Mr. Kesseewbw Vinayeck, Political Pensioner	10	825 10 0
Mr. Joseph Hanson, Pensioner Moonsiff	9	1,654 10 0
Mr. Bubiro Oodheo, Pleader	7	420 15 0
Mr. Krishnajee Wassoodeo, Pleader	7	570 12 0
Mr. Narrayen Sudasew, Pleader.....	7	1,039 14 0
Row Bahadoor Shriram Shesho, Pensioner Dufterdar Revenue Commissioner, S. D.....	5	825 10 0
Gujanunrow Sudasew, Third Class Sirdar	5	774 0 0
Row Saheb Anundrow Keseow, Third Class Sirdar and Pensioner Moonsiff	5	263 6 0
Row Saheb Hurry Gungadhur, Pensioner Sub-Judge	5	1,982 7 9
Mr. Narro Balkrishna, Pleader	3	956 8 0
Mr. Narrayenrow Trimbuck, Inamdar	2	27 0 0
Mr. Prabhakar Vinayeck, a trader..	2	3,620 5 0
Mr. Wamon Rajaram, Pensioner Service	2	68 12 0
Mr. Vinayek Sudasew, Pleader	1	15 0 0
Mr. Sudasew Wishwanath, Pleader ..	1	35 3 0
Mr. Pandurung Buchajee, Pleader...	1	70 0 0
Mr. Vinayeck Govind, Pleader	1	117 10 0
Mr. Bhidichund Chimunlram, a trader	1	100 0 0
Total.....	498	80,086 4 10
Following arbitrators jointly decided the cases :—		
Row Saheb Pandoorung Purshram, Sub-Judge, and Mr. Govind Mahadew, Pleader	4	173 0 0
Row Bahadoor Sadasew Ballal and Ganesh Wassoodeo, Pleader	2	1,218 0 0
Mr. Gunesh Wassoodeo, Pleader, and Nabob Alee Murdukhan, Third Class Sirdar	1	937 8 0
	7	2,328 8 0
Grand Total...	505	82,414 12 10

CABUL NEWS.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

THE Ameer of Bokhara has sent a Mooraela to the Ameer of Cabul to the effect that the latter would do well to rapidly advance and seize Kirshe on the banks of the Oxus, on his doing which and showing a decided intention of resisting Russian aggression, the former would be enabled to proclaim a religious war and raise all the Toorkmun and Kipchak tribes of Toorkistan, and more especially of the desert. The Ameer has accepted the advice, and directed Shahgaze Sheredil Khan, the Governor of Toorkistan, to advance and take Kirshe.

The Ameer has made a great many promotions in his army, and transferred such of his military officers as he suspects to civil employ, replacing them by others whom he considers to be more trustworthy and devoted to his cause.

Sirdar Ubdool Kadir Khan, the Governor of Ghuznee, having attended Court in order to pay his respects and offer his Nuzzerana to the Ameer, was granted a Khilut and directed to return at once to Ghuznee and aid Sirdar Ghulam Hyder Khan in coercing and arresting the family and relatives of Khoda Nezzer Khan Vurdukh.

The Cabul levy has very generally accepted the Ameer's offer of discharge and paid in the prescribed indemnity of R. 40 per man.

The Ameer has nominated the eldest surviving son of the late General Behadur Khan to succeed his father in office. It will be remembered that the Ameer executed Behadur Khan for attempting to effect the release of his rebellious son and prisoner Yakoob Khan.

The son of the disgraced and imprisoned Governor of Khoorrum (Sirdar Ali Mahomed Khan) petitioned the Ameer on behalf of his father, and also that at least so much of their ancestral lands may be released as may afford subsistence to the imprisoned Sirdar's starving family, who are suffering from great want and distress.

Sirdar Seconder Khan, the ex-Governor of Herat, attacked Meimenah with 500 Toorkmun horsemen, and was repulsed with loss.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CHIEF INTELLIGENCE OF THE WEEK.

THE Turks renewed their assault on the Servian lines at Alexinatz on Sept. 1, and won a complete victory.

Alexinatz was occupied by the Turks on Sept. 5. Mediation is freely spoken of, and there are fears of war between the Great Powers.

Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, entitled "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East."

Mr. Gladstone is to address his constituents on Blackheath on the afternoon of Sept. 9.

At many of the meetings which are being held throughout the country upon the Turkish question, addresses to the Queen are passed in support of the separation of the Sclavonic provinces from Turkey.

The popular excitement about the Bulgarian outrages has produced letters from the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, Earl Russell, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Bright, Canon Liddon, and others.

Dr. Andrews delivered the opening address to the British Association at Glasgow on Sept. 6.

The King of Dahomey has made all the Europeans at Whydah prisoners, and declares that if 10,000 Englishmen be sent to fight him none shall return to tell the tale.

The Italian Minister, the Marquis of Mantegazza, has been found guilty of forging the names of King Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert to a number of bills, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

The King and Queen of Greece have returned to Copenhagen from St. Petersburg.

The Knighley Guardians, who have been imprisoned for opposition to the Vaccination Act, are to be liberated on bail.

A fire at Hyacinthe, in Canada, has destroyed 600 buildings, valued at two million dollars.

Viscount Bury is raised to the peerage as Baron Ashford.

A singular accident has occurred in an extension of the Underground Railway from Bishopsgate. A new arch gave in under the weight of a laden cart, and buried the workmen; four were killed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; Major Gen. H. W. Trevelyan, C B., Col.-comdt. Royal (late Bombay) Art.; Col. J. C. H. Jones, late 54th; Regt.; Lieut.-Col. H. L. Talbot, Royal Art.; Hon. Emily C. Hardinge; and Mr. A. Rodger, Jun., late of Hongkong.

BULGARIAN HORRORS AND THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

BY THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE following is the first portion of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the above subject :—

In the difficult question of the East, entangled by so many cross-purposes and interests, the people of this country have shown a just, but a very remarkable, disposition to repose confidence in the Government of the day: and the Government of the day has availed itself to the uttermost of that disposition. For months the nation was content, though measures and communications known to be of the highest interest were in progress, to remain without official information, and to subsist upon the fragmentary and uncertain notices which slung would transpire through the press. It had to dispense not only with official information, but with discussion in the House of Commons. Only on the thirty-first of July did the House of Commons receive, from the bounty of the Government, after interminable delays and in the dregs of the Session, a single night in which to review the transactions of the Administration, together with those of other Powers, during a twelvemonth, and to ascertain the prospects and policy of its coming recess. The interests of the period fixed for the debate went far to insure its inefficiency. But this was not enough: and further precautions were adopted. It was announced that, if the debate overflowed this narrow limit, it could only be finished in fragments; the ordinary business of the Government must proceed in preference to it, but it could doubtless be renewed on some day of yet thinner benches, deeper exhaustion, and greater nearness to the Twelfth of August, the principal and inviolate festival of the sportsman's calendar.

So much for discussion. Next as to information. For not weeks only but months together, appeal after appeal was made to the Government to supply Parliament with full and authentic information, in lieu of the scanty and uncertain notices which alone could be obtained from unofficial sources. Appeal after appeal was met with dilatory pleas. In these pleas, taken singly, there may often have been reason; but, in the aggregate, they were pushed to excess. Some measure was in progress, and could not be explained till it was completed; or was completed, and therefore a thing of the past, which had disappeared from the range of discussion; or was in contemplation, and the public interest would suffer by disclosure. During this time, instead of preparing the papers and documents, to be ready for instant presentation, when presentation might be allowable, they were left unprepared, so that after every reason and every pretext for withholding them had been exhausted, precious weeks were lost afresh in the necessary labour to for, and of, the press.

And the ending of this extraordinary confidence on the one side, and of these free drafts upon it from the other, was to be in vain? That we have had by degrees from private and voluntary exertion, the knowledge which it was the bounden duty of the Administration to supply: and that, by the light which this knowledge casts upon the whole case, we see with second sight the horror that so far as appears, we have been involved, in some amount, at least, of moral complicity with the basest and blackest outrages upon record within the present century, if not within the memory of man.

The effect of the course which was taken by the Government was by no means confined within the walls of Parliament. For securing the escape of a great question from public vigilance there is no expedient comparable to adjourning Parliamentary discussion of it until the dying hours of a Session. For thus it is brought before the public mind at a time when the nation is in holiday, when society as well as Parliament is prorogued, when the natural leaders of every country or municipal community are dispersed. It is the great vacation of the year, when no one expects, and few will consent, to be called to serious business. All, who are acquainted with the inner working of our Parliamentary system, well see how much the weight as well as the truth of what I now say.

The state of the case, then, is this. The House of Commons has in the main been ousted from that legitimate share of influence which it may call in question in the case. A subject of paramount weight goes before the people at the time when the classes having leisure, and usually contributing most to form and guide public opinion, are scattered, as disjointed units, over the face of this and of other countries. In default of Parliamentary action, and a public concentrated on the spot, we must proceed as we can, with impaired means of appeal. But honour, duty, compassion, and I must add shame, are sentiments never in a state of coma. The working men of the country, whose condition is less affected than that of others by the season, have to their honour led the way, and shown that the great heart of Britain has not ceased to beat. And the large towns and cities, now following in troops, are echoing back, each from its own place, the mingled note of horror, pity, and indignation.

Let them understand that the importance of their meetings, on this occasion at least, cannot be overrated. As Inkerman was the soldiers' battle, so this is the nation's crisis. The question is not only whether unexampled wrongs shall receive effectual and righteous condemnation, but whether the only effective security shall be taken against its repetition. In order to take this security, the nation will have to speak through its Government: but we now see clearly that it must first teach its Government, almost as it would teach a leaping child, what to say. *Then* will be taken out of the way of an united Europe the sole efficient obstacle to the punishment of a gigantic wrong.

I have thus far endeavoured to describe how it has come about that the nation, deprived of its most rightful and most constitutional aids, has been called upon at the season when the task would, under ordinary circumstances be impossible, to choose between leaving its most sacred duties unperformed, and taking the performance of them primarily into its own hands.

Had the call upon the country been only that of Servia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, it would have been a grave one. But it is now graver far. By a slow and difficult process, the details of which I shall presently consider, and through the aid partly of newspaper correspondence, and partly authorised agent of a foreign State, but not through our own Parliament, or Administration, or establishments abroad, we now know in detail that there have been perpetrated, under the immediate authority of a Government to which all the time we have been giving the strongest moral, and for part of the time even material support, crimes and outrages, no vast in scale so to exceed all modern example, and so unutterably vile as well as fierce in character, that it passes the power of heart to conceive, and of tongue and pen adequately to describe them. These are the Bulgarian horrors; and the question is, What can and should be done, either to punish, or to brand, or to prevent?

The details of these abominations may be read in published Reports, now known to be accurate in the main. They are hardly fit for reproduction. The authors of the crimes are the agent, the trusted, and in some instances, the since-promoted servants (*a*) of the Turkish Government. The moral and material support, which during the year has been afforded to the Turkish Government, has been given by the Government of England on behalf of the people of England. In order to a full comprehension of the practical question at issue, it will be necessary to describe the true character and position of the Turkish Power, and the policy, as I think it the questionable and erroneous policy of the British Administration.

Let me endeavour very briefly to sketch, in the rudest outline, what the Turkish race was and what it is. It is not a question of Mahometanism simply, but of Mahometanism compounded with the peculiar character of a race. They are not the mild Mahometans of India, nor the chivalrous Saladins of Syria, nor the cultured Moors of Spain. They were, upon the whole, from the black day when they first entered Europe, the one great anti-human specimen of humanity. Wherever they went, a broad line of blood marked the track behind them, and, as far as their dominion reached civilisation, disappeared from view. They represented everywhere government by force, as opposed to government by law. For the guide of this life they had a relentless fatalism; for its reward forcatter, a sensual paradise.

They were indeed a tremendous incarnation of military power. This advancing curse menaced the whole of Europe. It was only stayed, and that not in one generation, but in many, by the heroism of the European population of three very countries, part of which form at this moment the scene of war, and the anxious subject of diplomatic action. In the olden time, all Western Christendom sympathised with the resistance to the common enemy: and even during the hot and fierce struggles of the Reformation, there were prayers, if I mistake not offered, up in the English churches for the success of the Emperor, the head of the Roman Catholic power and influence, in his struggles with the Turk.

But although the Turk represented force as opposed to the law, yet not even a government of force can be maintained without the aid of an intellectual element, such as he did not possess. Hence there grew up, what has been rare in the history of the world, a kind of toleration in the midst of cruelty, tyranny, and rapine. Much of Christian life was contemptuously let alone; much of the subordinate functions of government was allowed to devolve upon the Bishops; and a race of Greeks was attracted to Constantinople, which has all along made up in some degree, the deficiencies of Turkish Islam in the element of mind, and which at this moment provides the Porte with its long known, and, I must add, highly esteemed Ambassador in London. Then there have been from time to time, but rarely, statesmen whom we have been too ready to mistake for specimens of what Turkey might become, whereas they were in truth more like *lusus naturæ*, on the favourable side; monsters, so to speak, of virtue and intelligence: and there were (and are) also, scattered through the community, men who were not indeed real citizens; but yet who have exhibited the true civic virtues, and who would have been citizens had there been a true polity around them. Besides all this, the conduct of the race has gradually been brought more under the eye of an Europe which it has lost its power to resist or to defy; and its central government, in conforming perforce to many of the forms and traditions of civilisation, has occasionally caught something of their spirits.

This, I think, is not an untrue description of the past, or even of the present. The decay of martial energy, in a Power which was for centuries the terror of the world, is wonderful. Of the two hundred millions sterling, which in twenty years it borrowed from the credulity of European Exchanges, a large part has been spent upon its military and naval establishments. The result is before us. It is at war with Servia, which has a population, I think, under, a million and a half; and an army which is variously stated at from five to eight thousand; the rest of those bearing arms are a hitherto half-drilled militia. It is also at war with the few scores of thousands of that very martial people who inhabit the mountain tract of Montenegro. Upon these handfuls of our race, an empire of more than thirty millions discharges all its might for this purpose it applies all its own resources, and the whole of the property of its creditors; and, after two months of desperate activity, it greatly plumes itself upon having incompletely succeeded against Servia, and less doubtfully failed against Montenegro. Shades of Bajazet, Amuratbe, and Mahmoud!

Twenty years ago France and England determined to try a great experiment in remodelling the administrative system of Turkey, with the hope of curing its intolerable vices, and of making good its not less intolerable deficiencies. For this purpose, having defended her integrity, they made also her independence secure; and they devised at Constantinople the reforms, which were publicly enacted in an Imperial Firman or Hatti-humayoun. The successes of the Crimean War, purchased (with the aid of Sardinia) by a vast expenditure of French and English life and treasure, gave to Turkey, for the first time perhaps in her blood-stained history, twenty years of a repose not disturbed either by her fellow subjects or by her foreign foes. The Circassian insurrection imparted a shock to confidence; but it was composed, and Turkey again was trusted. The insurrections of 1875, much more thoroughly examined, have disclosed the total failure of the Porte to fulfil the engagements which she had contracted under circumstances peculiarly binding on interest, on honour, and on gratitude. Even these miserable insurrections, she had not the ability to put down. In the midway of the current events, a lurid glare is thrown over the whole case by the Bulgarian horrors. The knowledge of these events is, whether by indifference or bungling, kept back from us, but only for a time. The proofs are now sufficiently before us. And the case is this. Turkey, which stood only upon force, has in the main lost that force. It is Prussian, we learn, who has planned her campaign. Power is gone, and the virtues, such as they are, of power; nothing but its passions and its pride remain.

It is time, then, to clear an account which we have long, perhaps too long, left unsettled, and almost unexamined.

In the discussion of this great and sad subject, the attitude and the proceedings of the British Government cannot possibly be left out of view. Indeed, the topic is, from the nature of the case, so prominent, and from the acts done, so peculiar, that I could hardly be excused from stating in express and decided terms what appear to me its grave errors; were it only that I may not seem, by an apparent reserve, also to insinuate against them a purposed complicity in crime, which it would be not only rash, but even wicked, to impute. The consequences of their acts have been in my view, deplorable. But as respects the acts themselves, and the motives they appear to indicate, the faults I find are these. They have not understood the rights and duties, in regard to the subjects, and particularly the Christian subjects, of Turkey, which inseparably attach to this country in consequence of the Crimean War, and of the Treaty of Paris in 1856. They have been remiss when they ought to have been active; namely, in efforts to compose the Eastern revolts, by making provision against the terrible misgovernment which provoked them. They have been active, where they ought to have been circumspect and guarded. It is a grave charge, which cannot be withheld, that they have given to a maritime measure of humane precaution the character of a military demonstration in support of the Turkish Government. They have seemed to be more than little by an intelligent appreciation of prior obligations, and of the broad and deep interests of humanity, and too much by a disposition to keep out of sight what was disagreeable and might be inconvenient, and to console and flatter the public opinion of the day in its ordinary, that is to say, its narrow, selfish, epicurean humour. I admit that, until a recent date, an opinion widely prevailed, and perhaps was not confined to any particular party, that this game had been played with success and even brilliancy, and that, amidst whatever mishaps and miscarriages elsewhere, the Government stood high upon its foreign, that is, its Eastern policy, in the approval of the country.

Since that time, but two or three weeks have elapsed. But a curtain opaque and dense, which at the Prorogation had been lifted but a few inches from the ground, has since then—from day to day—been slowly rising. And what a scene it has disclosed! and where! Nearly four long months have passed, during which there has been maintained in this country, almost until now, an unnatural and deadly calm. We now look backwards over the tract of lethargy as over days of ease purchased by dishonour, by the prolonged fascination of an evil dream. A voice, an almost solitary voice, sounded indeed over sea and land, in the month of June, to warn us of what was going on. There was no want of ears disposed to listen, when the tale told was of wholesale massacre perpetrated by the authority of a Government to which we had procured, in our living memory, twenty years of grace; and to which, without inquiring how those years had been employed, we had this year added Europe in affording the strong support of the British name. Nor was this all; for those wholesale massacres were declared to be complicated and set off with crimes, by the side of which the horror and infamy of massacre itself grew pale. But what then? These allegations came from a nameless, an irresponsible, newspaper correspondent. With the instinct of prudent Englishmen, startled Peers and Members of Parliament put question after question to the Government. Of what, in the general sense of the answers was what I may call a moral, though not a verbal, denial. Whatever they were meant to produce, they did produce the result, not of belief qualified by a reserve for occasional error but of disbelief qualified by a reserve for the purely accidental truth. And this was the attitude which conformably to general and needful rules, we could not do otherwise than assume. For what was the staple of those answers? They consisted of wearying agitation; of general attenuations of the matter, as what must be expected to happen among savage races, with a different idea or code of morals from our own; of cynical remarks, such as that the allegations of lingering inflictions hardly could be true, since the Turkish taste was known to incline towards despatch; of difficulties in deciding on which side lay the balance of crime and cruelty; of bold assurances that the insurgents were the aggressors, suggesting the retention that the chief responsibility must rest on him who strikes the first blow; of acquittal of the Turkish armies and authorities in general, by suggesting that we were really dealing with a momentary outbreak of fanaticism among a handful of irregulars, gone by almost as soon as come; and, above all, at first with calm denials of knowledge. It was these denials of knowledge, which we believe to amount to a negative demonstration.

For we know that we had a well-manned Embassy at Constantinople, and a network of Consulates and Vice-Consulates, really discharging diplomatic duties, all over the provinces of European Turkey. That villages could be burnt down by scores, and men, women, and children murdered or worse than murdered, in thousands, in a Turkish province lying between the capital and the scene of the recent excitements, and that our Embassy and Consulates could know nothing of it? The thing was impossible. It could not be. So silence was obtained, and relief; and the world went on, for the luxurious, and different life worked smoothly on. There was a pressure of inquiry but the door was each time quickly closed upon the question, as the stone lid used to be shut down, in the *Campo Santo* of Naples, upon the mass of human corpses that lay festering beneath.

But inquiry was to be made. And at this point I think the Government are to be charged with a serious offence. For inquiry, in these times, means the employment of the Telegraph. But I must here turn aside for a moment, in the endeavour to do an act of justice.

The first alarm respecting the Bulgarian outrages was, I believe, that sounded in the 'Daily News,' on the 23rd of June. I am sensible of the many services constantly rendered by journalism to humanity, to freedom, and to justice. I do not undervalue the performances, on this occasion, of the 'Times,' the *Doyen* of the press in this country, and perhaps in the world, or of the 'Daily Telegraph;' and our other great organs. But of all these services, so far as my knowledge goes, that which has been rendered by the 'Daily News,' through its foreign correspondence on this occasion, has been the most weighty, I may say, the most splendid. (*b*) We are now informed (*Parl. Papers, No. 5, p. 6*) that the accounts received by the German Government confirm its report. It is even possible that, but for the courage, determination, and ability of this single organ, we might, even at this moment, have remained in darkness, and Bulgarian wretchedness might have been without its best and brightest hope.

On the 26th of June, the Duke of Argyll, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Forster in the House of Commons, made anxious inquiries respecting the statements contained in a communication from the correspondent of the 'Daily News,' which had been published in the paper of the 23rd, following a more general statement on the 10th. In order not to load these pages too heavily, as well as on other grounds, I shall cite or describe, in referring to these proceedings, chiefly the replies of the Head of the Government.

In answer then, to Mr. Forster, Mr. Disraeli said, "We have no information in our possession which justifies the statements, to which the Right Hon. gentleman refers." The disturbances appeared to have been begun "by strangers, turning the villages without reference to religion or race." A war was carried on between "Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians," on one side, and "the invaders" on the other, and no doubt, "with great atrocity," much to be deplored. Since that time, measures had been adopted to stop these "Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians." "I will merely repeat," he concluded, "that the information *which we have at various times received* does not justify the statements made in the journal which he has named." (*c*)

I must add Lord Derby's concluding sentence:—

"*As the noble Duke has thought the evidence in this matter sufficient to justify him* in bringing the subject before the House, I will make further inquiry, and communicate the result to your Lordships."

There were reasons enough why others besides the Duke of Argyll, should have thought the evidence sufficient to require some notice. For, in the statement of the 'Daily News,' there were contained these ominous words: (*d*)—

June 16.—"Even now it is openly asserted by the Turks, that England has determined to help the Government to put down the various insurrections. England' says a Turkish journal, will defend us against Russia, while we look after our rebels."

So much for the first attempt to throw light into these dark places.

On the 8th of July, the 'Daily News' inserted a second communication from the correspondent at Constantinople, confirming and extending the purport of the first. On the 10th, Mr. Forster renewed his inquiries. Mr. Disraeli stated that there had not yet been time to receive any reply to the inquiries made. And this, though the Telegraph passes in an hour or two, and the statement in question had appeared on the 23rd of June. Even now the only efficient instrument was not put in action, nor did this happen until July 14th; (*e*) and with in five days after that date, a British Agent was on his way to the bloody scenes. It is absolutely necessary that Her Majesty's Government should explain why the Telegraph had not at once been employed on the 26th or 27th of June.

But other parts of the First Minister's reply require notice. It is to be hoped, for the sake of human nature itself, that the statements were scarcely warranted. There had without doubt been atrocities in Bulgaria. This was a war "not carried on by regular troops, in this case not even by irregular troops, but by a sort of *posse comitatus* of an armed population." "I doubt whether torture" . . . "has been practised on a great scale among an historical people, who seldom have, I believe, resorted to torture, but generally terminate their connection with culprits in a more expeditious manner (laughter)." Every effort had been made, and would continue to be made, "to soften and mitigate as much as possible the terrible scenes that are now inevitably occurring." Atrocities, he believed, were "inevitable, when wars are carried on in certain countries, *and between certain races.*" (*f*)

(*To be continued.*)

(*a*) Of these there are named Ahmed Aga and Tussun Bey (Mr. Schuyler); also Chevket Pacha (Consul Reade).—Pap rs 5, p. 18.

(*b*) I believe it is understood that the gentleman who has fought this battle—for a battle it has been—with such co rage, intelligence, and conscientious care, is Mr. Pears, of Constantinople, correspondent of the 'Daily News,' for Bulgaria.

(*c*) 'Times,' June 27.
(*d*) Papers, No. 5, p. 1.
(*e*) Pari. Papers, Turkey, 1876, No. 3, p. 336,
(*f*) 'Times,' July 15.

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Br ach	,,	7 29 ,,	Broach	,,	6-29 ,,
Baroda	,,	9-45 ,,	Surat	,,	8-10 ,,
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Brosch	,,	10-35 ,,	Kharaghora ...	,,	7- 5 ,,
Dubhoe	,,	9- 0 ,,	Ahmedabad ...	,,	6-30 ,,
Baroda	,,	1-55 P.M.	Dakore	,,	9-10 ,,
Dakore	,,	1- 5 ,,	Baroda	,,	11-24 ,,
Ahmedabad ...	,,	7- 0 ,,	Dubhoe	,,	9- 0 ,,
Veerungaum ...	,,	4-25 ,,	Broach	,,	2-20 P.M.
Kharaghora ...	,,	7- 5 A.M	Surat	,,	6-30 A.M.
Wudwan	Arr	7-20 P.M.	Bombay	Arr.	6-40 P.M

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